JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,811—New Series.   BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIB OF BOM BRA OF T ROYAL ASIAT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	1899. 30th Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	1900. 6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	20th ,,
M. L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th ,,
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	2 th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	22nd Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 27, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Bouard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,400	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,300 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th December, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA" 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 4th January, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 31st January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 12th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 30th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	M. Saporite	5,000	4th Jan., 1900.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for ..	4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
	6 ,,	,, 880	,, 525
	9 ,,	,, 935	,, 550
	12 ,,	,, 1,000	,, 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 30th Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "WANAKA." on or about 31st December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th November, 1899.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER with small Capital for a COFFEE ESTATE in MYSORE, proprietor would SELL half share Rs. 10,000. Fifty acres under cultivation in full bearing 9 years old, total acreage of Estate 150, parts of which are suitable for the cultivation of Pepper, Cardamoms, and Vanilla, situated on Ghat Road, "Mangalore" and within a few hours of an excellent and Mahsur River and Jungle containing Bison and Sambur, &c. For further particulars apply to—

THE PROPRIETOR,
Tumblyherry Estate, Somwarpet, in Coorg.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	17
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

A GENERAL LIST OF DEPARTMENTS OF OUR WELL KNOWN BUSINESS, FURNISHED FREE ON APPLICATION.

NOTE SPECIAL CASH RATES.

No. 1. Wines, Spirits, Beers, Liqueurs, Groceries, and Provisions, Tobacconists' Sundries, Hardware, Cutlery, General Household Requisites, Table Glass and Crockery Ware.

No. 2. Hats, Helmets, Trunks, Bags, Portmanteaux, Saddlery, Parlour Games, Gymkhana Kit and Sporting Ammunition.

No. 3. Jewellery, Electro-plate, Fancy Stock and Miscellaneous Articles for Presentation.

No 4. Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artist's Colours and Materials, Stationery, Photographic Apparatus, and Chemicals.

No. 5. Chemical and Medicinal Preparations, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, and General Pharmacy Stock.

No. 6. Drugs, Chemicals Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments and Appliances for the Profession and Wholesale.

OUR LARGE RED CATALOGUE JUST PUBLISHED SENT BY R. O. P. FREE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

XMAS, 1899.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for XMAS.

XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Rs.	1-0	Per pound.
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	,,	1 4	,,
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	,,	1-8	,,
XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	,,	2-0	,,

Plum Puddings and Mince meat pies,
English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
French and Neapolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and small Cakes prepared Daily.
Meringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Desserts.
Fresh-made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh-made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream, Nougots, Almond, Pralines, &c., &c.
Crystallized Fruits, 1me Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.
Xmas and Wedding Crackers, Best and Finest Quality.
N. B.—This year our Xmas Cakes will all bear our Stamp—"F. CORNAGLIA."

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF WINES AND OILMANSTORES.

BOMBAY,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

POONA,
EAST STREET, CAMP.

SELECTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.
(Bottled in Bordeaux.)
Bottles, Rs. 20 doz.; Pints, Rs.13 doz.

INVALID PORT.
(Bottled in France.)
Bottles, Rs.34 doz.; Pints, Rs.21 doz.

EDINA WHISKY.
(Bottled in Scotland.)
Bottles, Rs. 31-8 doz.; Rs. 2-12 each.

FINE OLD BRANDY.
(Bottled in Bordeaux.)
Bottles, Rs. 34-12 doz.; Rs. 3 each.

IMPORTED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 45), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	16
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS.

STERLING SILVER WARE.

			Rs.
SILVER	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 whips ...		85
,,	Spirit Cigar lighters, Tea-pot shape ...		35
,,	Cigarette Case, plain ...	Rs. 23, 35, 60,	75
,,	,, ,, enamelled Poker hand "These are great Days" ...		70
,,	,, ,, Diagonally Fluted, heavy ...		75
,,	Cigar ,, fluted to hold 4 Cigars ...		80
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 Cigars ...		105
,,	,, ,, Cigarettes one side, Cigars the other ...		110
,,	Safety Match boxes, holding at the side slip for striking matches ...		14
,,	Fusee ,, ,, Hall marked ...		88
,,	,, and Sovereign Case ...	Rs. 34, 32,	21
,,	Cigar Box, holding 50 Cigars, 8 3-4" long, 5" wide, 2 3-4" high, ...		200
,,	Cigarette Box holding 100 Cigarettes, 7 1-2" long, 3 1-2" wide, 3 1-2" high, ...		100
,,	Mounted Cabinet Photo Frames ...	Rs. 12, 16, 22, 26,	28
,,	,, ,, ,, ,, Heart Shape ...	Rs. 15,	20
,,	,, Carte-de-visits ...	Rs. 8, 9, 10,	12
,,	Lady's Card Cases, in leather case ...	Rs. 26, 27,	42
,,	Gents ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...		26
,,	Napkin Rings from Rs. 7-8 per pair in case to ...		27
,,	Mounted Lady's companion... ...		30
,,	Manicure Sets in handsome case ...	Rs. 16, 24, 26, 35, 50,	80
,,	Waist clasps, new designs ...	Rs. 7, 10, 8, 11, 12, 14,	21
,,	,, Buckles ,, ,, ...	Rs. 10-8, 13-8,	12
,,	Lady's Cycle Match Boxes ...		8
,,	Hair pin boxes ...	Rs. 32,	34
,,	Perfume, Solid Screw top, 5" high, 2 1-2" diameter ...		501
,,	Mounted, Cut-glass Scent bottles ...	Rs. 5, 12, 13, 12-8,	26
,,	,, Smelling Salts ...	Rs. 9, 12 and	26
,,	,, Scent bottles in handsome leather case ...	Rs. 25, 53,	80
,,	Inkstands, one bottle ...	Rs. 38, 54, 70 and	92
,,	,, ,, two bottles ...	Rs. 200,	306
,,	Mounted leather pocket books ...		12
,,	,, ,, Cigar cases ...		18
,,	Spirit binocular in brown leather case ...		250
,,	,, flasks ...		56
,,	Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons ...		48
,,	,, ,, ,, 12 ,, ...		70
,,	Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case... ...		48
,,	,, ,, ,, set of 4 in case ...		130
,,	Child's knife, Mug, spoon and fork from ...		130
,,	Christening Mugs ...	Rs. 32,	55
,,	Camden Whist Markers in case ...		110
,,	Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case ...		90
,,	Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray ...		1,260
,,	Cups, plain polished... ...	from	45
,,	,, fluted and raised ...	,,	100
,,	Purse, with handsome watches, complete ...		32
,,	Mounted Spirit bottles "Whisky" ...		32
,,	,, ,, ,, Cut glasses ...	Rs. 25, 32,	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA :" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW

AT MALABAR HILL.

Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND

FOR PRINC

To

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & GODOWNS of this Company will be CLOSED on NEW YEARS DAY, the 1st proximo.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 27th December, 1899.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the year 1900 will be received on or before FRIDAY, the 12th January, 1900, for the following:—

I. For the supply of Mill Stores of all descriptions.
II. For the supply of Wheat Sizing Flour.
III. For the purchase of all sorts of Wastes, Cotton Tares, &c., &c.
IV. For the collection of rents of the sundry properties of the Company's.
V. For landing, &c., of Coals, Machinery, &c., &c.
VI. For contracting for Reeling, Bundling, Folding, and Baling of Cloth and Yarn.

Forms of Applications and of Tenders and other conditions can be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, Colaba Victoria Bunder, 27th December, 1899.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.

Prices and Particulars on application.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

			Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS			24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS			48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2			40	0
Do.	do.	No. 4	60	0
* BULLET	do.	No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE	do.	No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...			60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK.	No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do.	No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE!

OPENED FROM 1st NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
„ 5 „ „ 3 „
„ 4 „ „ 2 „

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager."

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
RA VALLEY TEAS
10 lbs, and upwards,
Rs. 1 per lb.
& CO.,
BOMBAY,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CHARMING, ARTISTIC, useful and inexpensive CHRISTMAS and WEDDING PRESENTS, to suit every one. Inspection invited.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing Ties "for tying a Bow," Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

RS. 1 To Rs. 275.—PRESENTS for XMAS and NEW YEAR. ASQUITH & LORD'S New Stock comprises the largest and finest variety of useful articles ever shown. Rich Silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Silver Mounted walking Sticks, and Silk Umbrellas, fitted Dressing Cases, Hand and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Dressing Gowns, Rugs, etc, Inspection, invited. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS for NEW YEAR. All new novelties in Plated Ware, Leather Goods, Fancy and useful articles, at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROS., Hornby Road.

TRY YOUR LUCK at our FISH POND. Kept open till New Year's Day. Thousands satisfied. Rare treat to young and old at SHROFF BROS., Hornby Road.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—We have now on hand—Elegant designs in Diamond Necklaces, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and choice selections of Indian Gold Jewellery at REDUCED PRICES for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., 34, Church Gate Street. Opposite Vienna Confectionery.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

MATHERAN.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for students to recoup their exhausted energy—Students of Schools and Colleges and those that appeared in the last University Examinations, will be admitted at Reduced Rates to Lord's Hotels.—Apply to H. N. LORD, Matheran.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PROFESSOR LADD of America writes on 15th December, 1899, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Bombay:—"The copies of the photographs of Mrs. Ladd and of me arrived last evening. They are in every respect most Satisfactory Indeed; although we have both sat for our Portraits many times, you have given us the most excellent results we have ever secured."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

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COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

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BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, handsome teak and black wood household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dressing and washhand and marble top tables, lamps and wardrobe and almiras, sofas, pictures, glassware, crockery, &c., the property of R. SUMMERFIELD, Esq., leaving Bombay. The property is on view.

SALE OF 1340 BAGS RANGOON HULVA RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock, in shed No. 10, by order of Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Hassam & Co., and on account and at the risk of Sha Vursang Champsey.

Ex S. S. Kohinoor.

670 Bags Rangoon Hulwa Rice mill cleaned, in bags of 6 maunds, on account and at the risk of Hirjee Pudumsey.

Ex S. S. Kohinoor.

670 Bags Rangoon Hulwa Rice mill cleaned, in bags of 6 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

SALE OF 500 BAGS AKYAB HULWA RICE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Dock, in shed No. 1?, by order of Sha Gangjee Nensey, and on account and at the risk of Sha Moorjee Sojoo.

Ex. S. S. Cuina.

500 Bags Akyab Hulwa Rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Street, Mazagon, next to the Roman Catholic Chapel "Gloria" the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, platedware, ebonized cottage piano, English fire resisting safe, pictures, lamps, table ornaments, English clock under dome, strong-built landau and office brougham, collection of rare plants in tubs and pots, such as standard roses, palms, lillies, crotons, garden bench. &c., the property of JOHN S. MAIDMENT, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, Fort, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany semi-grand piano by Boosey and Co., large size aviary with birds foot, sewing machine with cover, lamps, pictures, magic-lantern, 2 gents' pneumatic bicycles, bronze and other table ornaments, etc., the property of R. J. ELLIOTT Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &C., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant; at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, wheat and other grain in bags, waste papers in docra, grain sweepings in heap, and sundry other articles, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, a lot of reading books, novels, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built dog cart, in good order.
1 handsome strong Victoria, in very good order.
1 second hand glass-fronted brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quite in harness.
1 grey Arab, quite in harness.
1 C. B. stud bred Bay gelding 14-1, no vices, excellent in saddle or trap. A well matched pair of chestnut Australian mares, 6 years old, about 15 hands, perfectly quiet, in single and double harness, they are very fast, showy, and good steppers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

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FOR SALE.

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PRICES—Grey, Re. 1-12 each, reduced to Re. 1-8 each. Navy, Red or Green, Rs. 2 each, reduced to Re. 1-12 each.

Grey, size 16 feet by 4 feet: colored few inches, shorter in length and breadth. (Weight about 5 1-4 lbs.)

Special discount on large orders.

Thousands sold to famine relief works.

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The above are strongly woven and made specially for stable use and heavy home work.

Size 24 inches by 24 inches.
Re. 1-2 per dozen.

Superior quality, with fancy red border.
Size 28 inches by 28 inches.
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Before ordering elsewhere please send to us for samples. Special discount on orders for Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals.

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A Speciality.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABELS BEAR THE WORDS

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ......Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE......... „	1	12	0	PEKOE .... „	0	11
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE....... „	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... „	0	12
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Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

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IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any-one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

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Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

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Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,500,000

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
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SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly .... „	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half-yearly .... „	29	Half-yearly .... „	32
Quarterly .... „	16	Quarterly .... „	18
Monthly .... „	6	Monthly .... „	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 3
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... „ 4½
Third do .... „ 2 4

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines........................ „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	14
Half-yearly .... „	6	Half-yearly .... „	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly .... „	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET,

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 December and 15 January, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following REDUCED RATES:—

1st CLASS RETURN, Rs. 60.

2nd CLASS RETURN, Rs. 30.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LD.,

RE DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the Subscribed portion of the above Debentures the following bearing the numbers hereunder given have been drawn for payment under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 30th day of December, 1899. The numbers are:—

5, 25, 27, 32, 43, 47, 63, 66, 67, 70, 79, 92, 96, 98, 100, 104, 105, 106, 114, 120, 123, 135, 139, 150, 151, 164, 173, 177, 178, 187, 193, 196, 197, 205, 231, 240, 256, 258, 264, 265, 285, 290, 295, 297, 305, 330, 335, 339, 346, 356, 383, 384, 391, 401, 426, 451, 432, 486, 531, 533, 544, 587, 591, 593, 607, 643, 645, 649, 651, 664, 681, 691, 704, 705, 720, 726, 739, 740, 741, 757, 765, 766, 777, 793, 809, 810, 835, and 846.

TATA and SONS, Agents,
THE SVADESHI MILLS Co., Ld.

Bombay, 27th December, 1899.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY in MARCH, 1900. 47 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., Apply to the HONY. SECY., Elphinstone College, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LD.,

SEALED OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Company's Mills, the Old and the New, will be received at the Mill office of the Company at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on or before the 1st of January, 1900. Every offer will have to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. The Directors don't bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th October, 1899.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates:—

For 1 Year, 6 per cent. per annum.
" 9 Months, 5½ " "
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 " "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Opposite Bombay Club

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	{ 1,000 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	6 p.c.	93
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	205
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 2 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,003
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,660
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Conaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	390
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs3	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs25	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	280
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	450
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	2	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdR 25	400
Leopold	3,500	100	105	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	615
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,600
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,680
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
Amraoti	300	100	11	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	45
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,320
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs5	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	75	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	2.0	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	130
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	525
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs25	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	1900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	1550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	607½
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	735
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	15
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	50	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340x1
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475x1
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs3	392½
Munmar M.	000	25	all	dvd Rs20	189
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	490
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	142½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	310 310xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Serab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	325
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	9

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 7-34m., 9-33a. Low water, 2-27m., 2-32 a.

P. and O. s.s. Egypt, with English Mails of 15th instant, due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Annual Customs Ball, Town Hall.

Tivoli Theatre, Variety Entertainment in aid of the War Fund.

Novelty Theatre, Banvard's Star Vandeville Company.

Y. M. C. A. Convention, Apollo Bunder, 10 till 12 30, and 2 till 4.

Y. M. C. A. Lecture by Mr. T. A. Bailey, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

A HINDU FAIR.—A Hindu fair will be held on Kalbadevie Road on the 1st January.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan, per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.

BURGLARY AT KALBADAVI ROAD.—Goverdhan Meghji, a Bunia who resides on the first floor of a house, at Kalbadevi Road, has made a report to the police, that during his absence from home between the 20th and 25th instant, the lock on the door of the room was forced open and the place entered. Gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 845, were carried away from a cupboard, which was also broken open.

EXERCISING A HORSE.—On Wednesday morning, one Cassum Allabux, a groom in the employ of Mr. Balding of Worlee, was exercising his master's horse on the Worlee Road, when the animal became restive and bolted down the road. The horse in its career dashed against some iron railings, which penetrated its chest, and killed it on the spot. The rider escaped with a severe shaking and some slight injuries to his face, hands, the result of his having been thrown over the horse's head. The horse was valued at Rs. 400.

DISAPPEARED FROM THE HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday morning, Rukhmi, a Hindu girl, aged about two years and a half, was brought by her mother to the Cama Hospital. The mother stated that she lived at Kamatipoora and that the girl had fallen from a staircase on to a carry stone, a distance of about six feet. The child had a deep incised wound on the back part of the right side of the head, about two inches in length, involving the whole of the scalp. The wound was one inch in depth exposing the bone. The girl had also slight spasms, which increased after admission, and she died on Wednesday. The mother of the deceased remained in the hospital until about 4 p.m. on Tuesday, when she left saying she was going out to get some food. She never returned. She did not give the name of her husband or the particular street in which she lived. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following the injury accidentally received.

THE MILL-HAND STRIKE.—The employes of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, who struck work on Wednesday morning, owing to a proposed reduction in their wages, returned to work this morning.—Rama Gunpat, a boy, employed in the mill, was yesterday, charged by Inspector Brewin, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, with causing hurt to one Marootee Bairoo, also a juvenile mill hand, by means of a stone. It appears that during the strike of the operatives of the mill on the previous day, the accused picked up a stone and aimed it at a policeman. The stone, however, missed the mark and struck the complainant on the forehead, causing a superficial wound on the right side of the forehead. The accused denied the charge and said that some one else might have caused the injury. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5, which sum was ordered to be awarded to the complainant as a compensation for the injury done to him.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mariana De Souza, a mendicant woman, aged about seventy years. The deceased had no fixed place of residence and maintained herself by begging. On the morning of the 11th August last, a line of Municipal cutchra carts was proceeding along Grant Road, in the direction of the Grant Road station. Suddenly the deceased left the footpath and attempted to cross the road in front of the first cart of the line. The driver shouted out to her, but she did not appear to hear the warning. She was knocked down by one of the bullocks and one of the wheels of the cart passed over her right thigh. The woman was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh. She remained in the hospital since her admission and died on Wednesday. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to old age and exhaustion, following and accelerated by the injury to her right thigh. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

CHARITY OF SARDAR CASSAM MITHA.—Sardar Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha, the Mahomedan philanthropist, who rendered most valuable services to the Government during the time of famine and plague in past years and saved many poor people from starvation and impoverishment, has again come to the rescue of the helpless. Sardar Cassum Mitha has again opened shops for the sale of cheap grain, and it is sold to Mahomedans and Hindus alike without distinction of caste or creed. Besides, he distributes free of charge a large quantity of grain to those who cannot afford to buy. Sardar Cassam Mitha has, in order to encourage inoculation and save people from the terrible scourge, made arrangements so that every inoculated person gets money and food for a week. He has sent money, grain, blankets, dry dates and other useful things to the several plague hospitals and left its distribution to the discretion of the district officers who have all thanked Sardar Cassum Mitha for his generosity. His benevolent nature does not end here. He has built a beautiful permanent ward at the Maratha Hospital to which he has often contributed. He has been largely contributing to several hospitals and other charitable institutions, and he has by his charitable deeds won the gratitude of thousands of people.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Goolab Jivan, a brick-layer, aged about forty years. On the evening of the 25th November last, the deceased was seen sitting down near the railing of the Flora Fountain. He appeared to be in great pain. A policeman went up to him and asked him what was the matter. The man replied that he had been knocked down by a horse in a gharri. He did not say what kind of gharri it was and where the accident had occurred. He had a wound behind the left knee and he was unable to walk any further. The policeman put him in a victoria and took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He was detained in the hospital and nothing further about him was heard until his death, which took place on Wednesday last. After his admission in the hospital his condition grew worse, he became exhausted and died. The house surgeon thought the wound was probably caused by a wheel of a gharri grazing the left leg of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from exhaustion following a contused wound on the back of the left knee-joint, the result of his having been knocked down by a horse in a gharri and one of the wheels of the gharri probably grazing the leg.

CHILD THAT SWALLOWED THE PAINT.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Muggon Rama, a Hindu boy, aged about twenty-one months, son of one Rama Succaram, a mill-hand of Dharavie. On Sunday evening last the mother Gungee took the child to her grandmother's house, where there was a wedding ceremony to be performed, and there she remained. Next day the child began vomiting and the vomited matter was green. Enquiries were made whether there was any green paint in the house, and it was then ascertained that about a week ago a painter had brought two or three packets of paint for samples, one of which contained green paint. These packets were kept under a small cupboard in the room, but on looking for them, the grandmother found the paper containing the green paint lying there empty. It was evident that the child, while playing had seized the packet and swallowed its poisonous contents. The deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated, but never rallied, and died on the following day. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to arsenical poisoning. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from arsenical poisoning from his having swallowed some green paint.

THE Central News says the Westinghouse Electric Company, who are about to erect extensive works at Manchester, have just secured an order from the Manhattan Railway Company of a unique kind. The apparatus covered by the contract consists of eight three phase alternating current generators, each of 6,650 horse power capacity, with such step-down and converting devices for the railway company's substations as will be necessary to transform the alternating current in the power-house into direct current of 500 volts. These generators will be the largest ever designed or constructed. Their external dimensions will be something over forty feet, while the rotary element has a diameter of 32ft. Each machine and engine complete will weigh nearly a thousand tons. The largest electric generators ever previously constructed were of 5,000 horse-power capacity, and these were by the Westinghouse Company.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

A SPECIAL meeting of shareholders of the Sun Mills, Limited, was held yesterday, at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Assur Virjee presiding. It was resolved that Mr. Chhotalal Ishwarlas be appointed a trustee of the indenture of trust of 1st January, 1895, executed in favour of the debenture-holders of the Company; in place of Mr Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee, deceased, and jointly with the surviving trustee of the debenture trust deed. The customary compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE AURANGABAD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at the office of Messrs. Tata and Sons, Victoria Buildings, Mr. R. J. Tata presiding. The directors' report was as follows:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their report on the affairs of the company for the year 1898. From the audited statement of accounts for the year, you will observe that including the sum of Rs. 555-7-1 brought forward from the last account, the nett profit amounts to Rs. 60,656-5-8, out of which Rs. 30,000 have been transferred to depreciation account, in terms of the trust deed for the security of the debenture bond-holders, leaving an available balance of Rs. 30,656-5-8, from which your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share be declared which will absorb Rs. 27,810-0-0, and that the balance of Rs. 2,846-5-8 be carried to next year's account. The mill and its contents have been insured for Rupees ten lakhs, as also the stock for its full value. One of our directors, Mr. K. S. Doraswamy Iyer, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. As recommended by the directors, a dividend of Rs. 45 per share was declared for the year 1898. Mr. K. S. Doraswamy Iyer was re-elected a director. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Ramdas Ludha were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 300 each. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on the 19th December.

THE PILOT SCHOONER.

A letter was submitted from Mr. W. Torrie, Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port, dated 23rd November, forwarded by the Port Officer, submitting his report on the survey made by him of Pilot Schooner No. 3, as directed in the Trustees' Resolution quoted above, giving full details of the deficiencies in the vessel and expressing the opinion that if the repairs suggested by him are carried out, the schooner should be safe and sea-worthy for 15 years. The Engineer forwarded a detailed estimate of the cost of necessary repairs to the schooner, amounting to Rs. 24,420.

The Harbour and Pilotage Committee recommended the Board to sanction the estimate for special repairs and to authorise the immediate commencement of the work.

A resolution was passed sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 24,420, as a debit to the Pilot Schooner Replacement Fund.

Pilotage statement:—

	For week ending 15th Dec. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 15th Dec. 1899.	For week ending 15th Dec. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 15th Dec. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	698	22	705
Do. do. out of do.	21	714	17	707
Do. transported	7	470	7	500
Do. attended to	1	39	1	57
Do. warped	1	46	2	46

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aburto J G
Adams G F King
Anantram Bulli
Anderson, T W
Atkins, A H
Bean P H
Bennet M Miss
Bennet A G Miss
Barners Hamilton
Bradgate G H
Brouns Ethne Miss
Brown H
Buckland E
Burnes L M
Campenett Albert
Canning H Reuton
Carden Miss
Carson A M
Chamier S D
Chandler George Mrs
Clark George Mrs
Colvin Dorothy Miss
Cooper W
Cowell John Mrs
Eagon John
Eakin
Edelstone S
Ellrton Miss
Euler Kihan
Fennell M Mrs
Flint J
Foster W
Fremantle Lady Hon
Galloway Mrs
Gaskell William
Gillespie Wm
Goldbery Klie
Greenhalgh D
Greenhalgh Mrs

Grey Madge Miss
Guest W H
Harois E C
Haviland R
Hawkins J W Mrs
Henderson G S
Hingley Miss
Hume W V
Itzkowich Solomon
Jenkins J Barrow
Johnson E V Miss
Johnstone T
Jones R E Miss
Kennedy W D
Koil C
Lane Wm
Levy Julius
Liebieg & erdRetter
Lerve J Miss
MacCalman Mrs
MacDowell Mrs
MacLellan W W
Marshall Bertha Miss
Marshall Nellie Miss
Mason Thomas
Meggy Miss
Meyer Edgar
MacLean Mrs
McKenzie Alex
Mitchell C H
Modigliani Gino Dr
Mohamad Hoosein Kalasi
Moncrieff J L
Morris Randolph H
Morris C Mrs
Mulagan Geo B
Murray A
Myatt A
Nicholson Mrs

Nered Gowree Mrs
Neubry Archibald Mrs
Norrington Harry Mrs
North P B
Ormeara Connell
Palmer W Mrs
Parel
Pamanand Lalji
Pawley Francis A Mrs
Perrett F
Pillay G S Narayansamy
Prebble J C
Rahmut Ali
Riddell William
Roberts James Hamington
Russel B Miss
Savil L H
Sevis E U Miss
Singer Rudalf
Smallwood Mrs
Stephenson B Mrs
Stevenson R T H
Stewart George
Stenner B
Suns Manley Miss
Sutherland G Mrs
Tata W
Taylor William
Thomson M E Mrs
Thomas W M
Tibbits Mrs
Tod F Temys
Tuckey A G Miss
Watkins A J W
Wilson A R

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd December, as compared with the statement of 15th December:—

	Dec. 22. Rs.	Dec. 16 Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,84,366	45,96,318
Do. do. at Branches	33,35,757	29,90,951
Other Deposits	301,27,302	311,06,435
Post Bills	6,358	6,358
Credits, undrawn	15,57,334	17,53,252
Rs...	581,11,117	574,53,316
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,38,551	73,22,647
Other authorised Securities	34,37,499	33,14,140
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	55,45,891	62,10,535
Loans do. do. do.	154,18,643	170,84,152
Bills Discounted and purchased	127,57,309	129,32,273
Dead Stock	4,24,037	4,24,037
Stamps and Stationery	22,607	22,891
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,38,149	1,88,473
Cash	123,23,431	99,54,168
Rs..	581,11,117	574,53,316

A STATEMENT by the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* records the early removal of an ancient and a profitable Heligoland institution. The picturesque little island is about to lose its privileges as the Gretna Green of Germany. The Imperial Civil Code which will be introduced shortly throughout the length and breadth of the Empire involves the extinction of the old regulations permitting the marriage of strangers, the so-called "Fremdentrauung," in Heligoland. A plaintive petition addressed by the island community to the Reichstag for the retention, at least until 1910, of its matrimonial privileges, provides some interesting reading. The cost of a wedding in Heligoland, it appears, amounts to £10, of which the person receives £5, the local council £2 17s., the church £1 6s., an official whose privileges are of English origin 11s., and each of the two school teachers who conduct the service 6s. In late years a steadily-increasing number of bridal pairs have risked the perils of the sea in order to reach the matrimonial harbour of Heligoland. The island has, in consequence, profited to the extent of £1,000 yearly in the shape of fees, quite apart from the money that has flown into its coffers in consequence of the two days of residence that are necessary before the ceremony can be legally performed. The income of the local council amounted last year, in fees alone, to £550. Now the work of protecting the dune and of improving the island generally as a seaside resort has burdened the council with debts to the extent of £35,000. Until this sum has been somewhat reduced it is natural that the community should wish to retain its hold on its matrimonial income. The German Government, however, while willing to consider the question of compensation, has been unable to grant the petition of the Heligolanders. Curiously enough, it was in Windsor Castle on November 25 that the Emperor William signed the decree that has robbed the genial islanders of one of the most agreeable of the privileges remaining to them from the days of the British "regime."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,136 tons, Captain R J Reckford, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,915 tons, Captain W S Corran, will sail to-day for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's s s Muke Maru, 2,060 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, sailed yesterday for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,671 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Rickford and two children, Hajee Mahomed Mowjee and wife, Mr Rahimtoola Hajee Mahomed and wife, Mrs. Manecklal and three children, and 44 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Klez, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bomonjee and two Misses Bomonjee, Mr Mathooradas Vishram, Mrs Luxmibai, Mrs Cooverbai, Motibai Sakoobai, Mr Esmailjee Moola Allibhoy, Mr Sadasiv Canjee, Bai Parvati, Bai Mani, Bai Suntak, Mr and Mrs Wagjee Lukhmidas, Mr and Mrs K F Sanjana, Mrs Darashah Motabhoy, Master Keki Darashah, Mr Ghandi, Mr Doongewala, and 105 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 28.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Booldana	2143	Creft			M M & Co
Bengo	162				Portuguese Gun Boat
Chusan	2532	Street			P & O Co
Nizam	2011	Klist	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I M S
P Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin		I G T S
H M S Pomone		Simons	Dock		Royal Navy
Cragoswald	2095	Peran			A Montechoff
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Culna	1461	Hill			M M & Co
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Simla	1033	Bamber			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639	Baker			B & P S N Co
Urlana	338	Plommer			M M & Co
Okara	3433	Fry			M M & Co
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Horatio	2081	Croft	Antwerp	4-1	F Muir
B	Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison	Marseilles	8-1	F M & Co
C	Naderi	1163	Hanson	Singapore	30-12	B & S N Co
F	H Castle	2359	Jackman	Liverpool	30-12	W & A G & Co
G	Ileafaee	73	Malony	Colombo		V Ebrahim
H & J	Lindula	2180	Steuar	Durban	30-12	M M & Co
K	Stolzenfels	1933	Struetling	Hamburg	30-12	G & Co
M	Fazilka	2 98	Goss	Durban	2-1	M M & Co
O	Wagner	2203	Gibson	London	5-1	Bombay Co
P	Nairung	2852	Bullock	Durban	30-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Bahaduri	820	Ahmed	Karachi	30 12	Sphrd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	30-12	Do
Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	28-12	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	28-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	5-1	F Baldovino
2	Okhla	3136	Rickford	Rangoon	28 12	M M & Co
3	Imperator	2320	Morovich	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
4	Pekin	2522	Hayward	China		P & O Co
5	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	31	P & O Co
6	Peninsular	3017	Wheler	London	30-12	P & O Co
7	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Aden	6-1	P & O Co
9	Den of Airlie	2275	Jarvis	Hamburg	9-1	M M & Co
10	Clyde	2138	Denny			P & O Co
13	Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
14	Kola	493	Robertson	Karachi	29-12	M M & Co
15	Sirsa		Kendall	Zanzibar	28-12	M M & Co
16	Bisagno	1503	Magazzuo	China	1-1	F Balduino

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·38

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Culna s	Hill	Persian Gulf, &c.
	Safari s	Klez	Zanzibar, &c.
	Sirsa s	Kendall	Zanzibar, &c.
	Muke Maru s	Kawamuro	Kobe.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Okhla, Rickford for Rangoon, &c.
" Kohinur, Corran, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hornby Castle s—80 bales wool, C Nanjee; 50 bales wool, M Jetha; 65 bales wool, H A Mohomed; 40 bales wool, J Vully; 100 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 14 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 150 bales wool, H Hunsraj; 17 bales cotton-fly and 13 bales rope waste, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wagner s—57 bales coir fibres, David Sassoon and Co; 145 cwt dry chillies, and 71 cwt olibanum, R Dossa and Co; 100 cwt deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 125 cwt turmeric, and 40 cwt olibanum, E Dawoodbhoy; 1 case bees' wax, E Passea and Co; 80 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales coir matting, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 12 cwt hingda, H K M Jatha; 103 cwt dry chillies, M J Jcomabhoy and Co; 5 bales skins, 40 cwt gum and 25 cwt deer horns, M S Abdoola; 11 cases indigo, F Khoobchund.

Peninsular s—12 bales hides, R Kooka; 11 bales hides and skins, and 1 bale carpets, Ewart Latham and Co; 6 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hornby Castle s—900 cwt teel seed, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Macdonald s—200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—7,014 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Basher; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassum and Co; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wagner s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macdonald s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1 bundle carpets, A Lloyd's S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Slotzenfels s—2 tons sandalwood, F Fischer and Co.
Den of Airlie s—62 cwt gum, B Nazer and Co; 4,000 cwt teel seed and 5,500 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt bone pieces, M Jamal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—11 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 11 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 150 bales twist M Cooverjee; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 57 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.
Bengal s—20 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 46 cases opium, B and P S & Co.
Bisagno s—10 cwt genda horns and 108 cwt kismis, Yan Shun and Co; 25 cases condiments, M M P onjiajee and Sons; 175 cwt raisins, Chong Fai; 151 cwt raisins, D Mowjee; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 6 cases peacock feathers, A Allarakhia.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Muke Maru s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Bengal s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 45 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Dhun Mills; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham.
Pekin s—199 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—30 cases indigo, A Shaikally and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—45 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co.
Pekin s—100 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 28 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombee and Co; 600 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

H. M. S. PEARL was present at the attack on Puerto Cabello by General Castro's forces last month, and a naval officer sends the following description of the affair: "President Andrade having been obliged to flee from Venezuela in October, the victorious General Castro declared himself Administrator of the Government until a President should be elected. General Paradis refused to recognise his authority, and shut himself up in Puerto Cabello with 400 men. General Castro attacked the town with 700 men and a reserve of 2,000 at 3·30 a. m., on Saturday, November 11th. He met with a stubborn resistence, the streets being barricaded with barbed wire and defended with sandbag batteries. At 11 a.m. two small gunboats, the Bolivar and the Crespo, began to throw a few shells into the town, but did little damage. At 4 p.m. General Paradis, having been wounded in five places, withdrew to the rear, and Castro's army took possession of the town. Paradis surrendered Fort Libertador next morning. Over 300 men were killed or badly wounded, and the foreign surgeons were hard at work all Sunday in the town. Fort Vigia was attacked and defended all day, causing heavy loss to General Castro's troops outside the town. General Hernandez, who is starting another revolution, posted a few troops in the hills, and fired on Castro's troops. The hospital accommodation was absolutely disgraceful; not even bandages were to be found. The bodies of the dead were collected and burned."

"THE BOY STOOD ON THE BURNING DECK."—Some irreverent person has declared that his reason for so doing was that it was too hot to sit down; but this is a libel. The reason was that the gallant boy would not desert his post. With an implicit obedience to his father's commands he stayed upon the burning ship, and went to a glorious death. But suppose at the last moment young Casabianca had been saved, what then? He would certainly have been very much burnt, and best thing for him would have been an immediate application of Holloway's famous Ointment, a certain remedy in all cases of burns, scalds, abscesses, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, bronchitis, asthma, sore throat, and the like.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 28TH OF DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·100	Calm	2	70·1	45·1	61	...	0·00	−0·43
Sirsa	30·109	SW	5	71·2	47·1	83	...	0·00	−0·18
Delhi	30·0 8	W	7	74·7	52·1	40	...	0·00	−0·33
Agra	30·1 2	NW	4	78·0	56·9	49	..	0·00	−0·20
Cawnpore	30·101	Calm	..	77·2	47·0	69	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	30·120	Calm	6	77·7	47·4	76	...	0·00	−0·48
Jhansi	30·132	WSW	2	81·1	56·7	63	...	0·00	−0·25
Jacobabad	30·047	Calm	2	80·4	51·5	63	...	0·00	−0·25
Karachi	30·071	Calm	3	86·9	59·2	79	...	0·18	−0·05
Jeypore	30·155	NNW	3	82·2	50·0	47	...	0·01	−0·31
Ajmere	30·185	Calm	1	82·4	48·3	50	...	0·00	−0·32
Deesa	30·178	E	8	91·1	59·0	38	...	0·00	−0·19
Ahmedabad	30·005	WNW	4	92·2	63·1	34	...	0·03	...
Bhuj	30·087	N	4	87·8	60·9	66	...	0·0.	−0·69
Jamnagar	30·074	S	9	87·0	51·3	64	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	30·06.	E	3	92·4	57·0	31	...	0·00	−0·40
Bhownagar Para	30·011	W	4	93·1	59·2	29	...	0·01	..
Veraval	30·036	NNE	5	85·6	53·8	53	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	30·109	ENE	4	83·5	52·1	49	...	0·01	−0·38
Indore	30·124	Calm	1	85·2	51·1	49	...	0·00	−0·62
Saugor	30·147	NW	3	80·2	56·1	43	...	0·00	−1·20
Jubbulpore	30·155	SSW	1	80·9	46·4	68	...	0·00	−0·85
Hoshangabad	30·155	SE	1	81·2	53·8	82	...	0·00	−1·21
Khandwa	30·140	Calm	2	89·7	50·1	29	...	0·00	−0·86
Raipur	30·129	Calm	1	81·8	58·3	45	...	0·00	−0·86
Nagpur	30·128	Calm	3	89·7	58·2	41	...	0·00	−1·51
Amraoti	30·112	ESE	4	90·2	64·8	33	...	0·00	−1·28
Akola	30·136	SE	2	90·9	51·6	45	...	0·00	−1·63
Surat	30·137	E	2	96·2	57·5	37	...	0·00	−0·18
Malegaon	30·124	W	3	90·4	51·5	41	...	0·01	−0·95
Bombay	30·033	ENE	7	87·9	69·7	75		0·00	−0·74
Poona	30·143	W	6	90·0	50·5	38	...	0·00	−1·56
Ahmednagar	30·128	NW	3	88·9	50·4	39	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	?	Calm	7	88·8	55·2	22	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·0 7	E	7	91·7	57·1	26	...	0·00	−1·73
Ratnagiri	30·122	SE	4	87·4	[illegible]	59	...	0·00	−0·56
Belgaum	30·052	ESE	12	85·3	56·9	31	...	0·00	−2·73
Goa	30·044	SE	6	85·5	65·8	81	...	0·00	...
Karwar	30·018	ENE	4	86·7	59·6	84	...	0·88	−2·64
Mangalore	30·013	ESE	2	90·6	65·4	64	...	0·02	−3·44
Calicut	29·997	E	5	85·7	63·0	72	...	0·11	−6·22
Cochin	30·0 0	NNE	M	88·5	68·7	66	...	1·90	−6·61
Bangalore	30·109	ENE	9	80·7	52·9	78	...	0·24	−3·85
Secunderabad	30·039	Calm	3	88·6	55·7	50	...	0·00	−2·02
Masulipatam	30·083	N	3	81·0	61·7	92	...	0·00	−8·08
Bellary	30·076	Calm	4	89·2	59·1	40	...	0·16	−2·12
Cuddapah	30·070	SSW	L	91·0	61·4	77	...	0·45	−5·40
Madras	30·077	NE	3	83·5	62·5	88	...	1·79	−16·46
Coimbatore	30·076	E	2	85·4	61·1	79	...	0·37	−1·49
Trichinopoly	30·011	Calm	4	87·5	63·9	81		1·75	−6·12
Negapatam	30·045	NNE	12	81·0	70·4	83	...	11·88	−16·14
Colombo	29·983	NE	11	87·0	70·0	78	...	12·83	−6·72
Aden	30·043	SE	11	80·8	73·4	83	...	0·00	−0·63

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have again been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the South. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperatures, both maximum and minimum, remain much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Surat and the lowest 45° at Lahore.

Humidity changes show a general rise in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Negapatam, Secunderabad, Karwar, Goa and Ratnagiri, and the skies are partially cloudy in Mysore, Gujarat, Ceylon, Rajputana and Sind, and at Delhi, Agra, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather is partially cloudy in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but as pressure remains abnormally high little or no rain is likely there at present. The weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind appears to be unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, DEC. 28.

Thursday's barometrical observations show that the pressure has been steady or has risen from slightly to briskly except in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and West Rajputana, where it has fallen slightly to rapidly. The feeble disturbance in the Persian Gulf yesterday is affecting Baluchistan, Upper Sind and North-West Punjab, but is apparently of little importance. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded in Baluchistan and North-West India, but no rain has as yet been received in Baluchistan. The mean temperature is in defect in Central Burma, South India and the West Coast, and Normal in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Mysore and the Madras Coast, and it is in excess in the remaining Provinces, the excess ranging from six to seven degrees in the Punjab, Gujrat, Sind, and the Berar. There has been no rain in South India or Ceylon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 27.

10 p.m.	74·2

THURSDAY.—DECEMBER 28.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	82·5

A PATHETIC story in connection with the departure of the troops from Shorncliffe was unfolded before the coroner at Folkestone. Sergeant Archer, 2nd Dorsetse left with the regiment for Southampton to sail in the Simla. He is a young man, with a wife and three children, and the family sat up all night through together in their room in the sergeants' quarters, the children, in their nightshirts, being kept awake to see the last of their father. In obedience to the bugle-call at 5 a.m., Sergeant Archer departed. The distracted wife ran after him to see her husband leave the parade-ground. In her absence the children got at the embers of the fire with some paper. Sergeant Price, in the next quarters, heard the sound of screams, and running in, found the boy, William George Archer under three, in flames. A surgeon on duty attended to the little sufferer, and the mother, who was absent only twenty minutes, returned to find the child carried away. The boy died in Victoria Hospital during the afternoon. On identifying the body the mother fell down in a faint. The jury found no blame was attachable to the unfortunate woman, and returned a verdict of accidental death. There has been no means of communicating with the father since he sailed.

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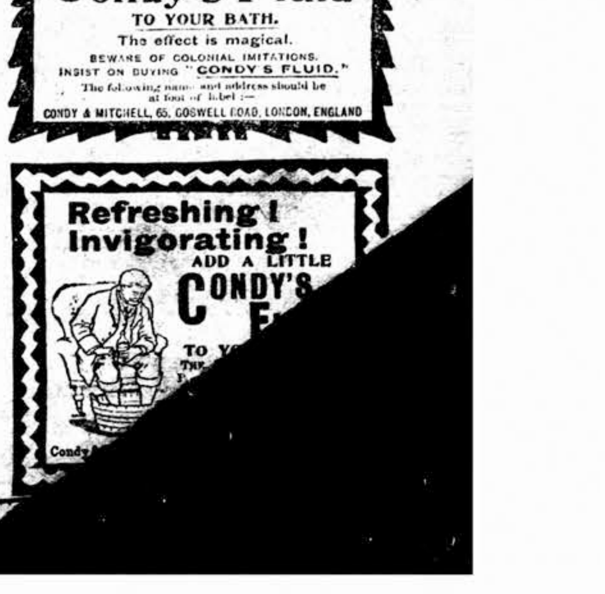
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

LONDON telegrams to hand to-day show that at yesterday's biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 50,00,000, Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Bombay, and Rs. 4,00,000 were allotted to Madras, at the minimum rate of 1s. 4 1-32d. Telegraphic transfers for Rs. 8,00,000 were allotted to Bombay and Rs. 6,00,000 to Madras at 1s. 4 3-32d. Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday, 26th instant, reached the total of Rs. 45,10,000, the amount advertised for allotment next week stands at Rs. 50,00,000. Consols recovered 1-2 per cent., the rate now being 99; Rupee paper stands at 63 1-8, showing a rise of 5-8 on last quotation, while Government of India 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan gained 1 1-2 and is now quoted at 107 1-2. Bar Silver receded 1-16, the quotation, as wired from London, now being 26 15-16, while in New York the rate stood unchanged, namely 58 5-8. The amount paid into the Bank of England, as last reported, was £700,000.

COTTON.—New York telegrams under yesterday's date show the day's receipts to be 35,000 bales; exports to France and Continent, 21,000.

	1899.	1898.
5 days receipts at United S. Ports	1,18,000	2,13,000
5 days Exports to G. B.	15,000	1,10,000
5 days Exports to France and Continent	61,000	87,000

Mid.-Uplands have receded 1-16 and now stand at 7 9-16; Futures, March and June, have advanced 6 and 4 and the quotations now are 7·38 and 7·46 respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats remaining quiet. The day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales; Mid-Uplands rose 3-32, the present quotations being 4 13-32. Futures are quoted as under:—

Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mch.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
4·15	4·13	4·11	4·7	4·6

Locally, the market closes firm, with small business passing; shippers have taken 1,100 bales Bengal and the mills are reported to have bought as follows:—

Bales		
200 Compts	at Rs.	191
200 Khandeish	" "	205
200 Chalisgaon	" "	202
100 Baroda	" "	201
100 Barsi	" "	197
100 Sheagam	" "	200
100 Mowa	" "	190

Good Broach, delivery 15-25 March, is quoted at Rs. 217; Bengal, Fully Good, January, Rs. 181; Good Bhownagger, May, Rs. 199 1-2.

COTTON STATISTICS.
28th DEC. 1899.

	1899.	1898.	Difference.
Receipts for the week	36,003	66,187	—30,184
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th Dec.	303,658	305,275	—1,617
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	Nil	257	—257
Japan, China, Coast Ports	4,452	41,296	—36,844
Total	4,452	41,553	—37,101
Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27th Dec.—			
Europe	4,925	28,305	—23,380
Japan	97,169	82,511	+14,658
China	13,852	2,608	+11,244
Coast Ports	2,529	5,066	—2,537
Total	118,476	118,491	+15
Afloat in Harbour Europe	6,775	12,298	—5,523
Japan, China, Coast Ports	16,454	7,917	+8,537

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway during October and November, 290 bales.
Do by B B & C I Ry during Oct 496 bales

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,982	bales.
Wheat	1 432	cwts.
Linseed	797	"
Rapeseed	794	"
Gingelly Seed	40,391	"
Poppy Seed	814	"
Groundnuts	193	"
Castor Seed	655	"
Rice	16,356	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Small business is reported in these commodities at unchanged prices.

The Bank of Bombay rate for discount stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

We append the following statement showing the amount of Government Promisory Notes enfaced for London between the 15th and 21st December:—

	Rs.
3 1-2 per cent.	2,000
3 per cent.	12,400
Add, balance against London	21,15,93,634
	21 16 08,034
Deduct, amount written off in the London register	10,32,500
	21,05,75,534

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office,	Dec.	Rs.	11,83,048
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	3,44,804
Other "	Inc.	"	6,79,138
Government Securities	Dec.	"	6,15,904
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	1,23,359
Loans	Inc.	"	16,65,509
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	1,74,964
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	49,676
Cash	Dec.	"	23,74,263

Telegraphic Reports received to-day from up-country regarding the weather and crops are as follows:—

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi crop prospects not at all good.

Ferozepore—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan—Cloudy, but no rain. Wheat requires rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Season will be short one.

Khamgaon—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain; cold.

Broach—Easterly wind. Arrivals reduced; season nearly over. Prospects gloomy.

Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Dew-fall in sufficient. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera—No rain; weather clear. Seasonable and cold.

Bhavnagar—Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls in some places. Cotton crop estimate two annas.

Barsi—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton-picking general and arriving in small quantities. Food grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Bellary—Cotton plants suffering from hot winds. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

EXCHANGE.—The closing sates are:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s.	4 3-32d.	per Rupee.
" " Telegraphic	1s.	4 1-16d.	"
" " 3 months' sight	1s.	4 5-32d	"
Credit "	1s.	4 1-2d.	"
Francs "		173 1-2	"

FREIGHT.—The market is steady and good enquiry exists for January-February shipments at 15 to 16 shillings.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 and advanced to Rs. 95 1-4.

SHARES.—The only change to-day is in Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway shares which have advanced to Rs. 602 1-2.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 23rd December, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,61,359	5,87,169	6 972	7,55,500
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,483½ miles.	—	—	—	9,32,260

Decrease ... Rs. 1,76,760

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DIAS—December 28, Assistant Surgeon J M Dias, House Surgeon, G T Hospital, Bombay. Funeral will leave at 8 o'clock to-day (Friday) morning. Friends and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIRD—December 11, at Roswyn, Upper Norwood, the wife of W J A Bird, of a son.

DRAMP—December 14, at Simla, the wife of R H Dramp, Public Works Department, of a daughter.

WINMILL—December 23, at Lahore, the wife of Geo Winmill, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, N-W State Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAVIES—December 15, at Chilas, Charles Hugh Davies, Captain, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

JOHNSON—December 11, at Allahabad, Richard Johnson, of Allahabad and Simla, aged 77 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1899.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL has come forward to champion the moral claim of the Native Army to cross the *kala pani* and take part in the free fight now raging in South Africa. It does not trouble this lady novelist in the least that the Native Indian Army has a rooted dislike to cross the deep blue sea which they firmly believe, by some occult means, would endanger their eternal welfare after the voyage is over, besides giving them the *mal de mer* very badly while it is in progress. Ignoring the fact that none of the native regiments have expressed the faintest wish to face these perils and cross over to South Africa to try whether they can "lick white men," Mrs. Steel upbraids England at large for her want of fair dealing in accepting help from the Colonies which they have offered, but she does not need, and treating India like a stepchild in not accepting what has not been offered and which she does not need. "We will put this thing through," said Lord Rosebery, who has also reminded us that England should take her inspiration from Cavour's words "Italia fara da se," and put it through herself, or with the assistance of her own kith and kin. Our authoress demurs to the struggle with the two Republics being called "a white man's war." She holds that in all war, black, red, yellow and white should have equal claim to fight and slay or be slain. She would simply eschew writing for evermore if she be told that the mere accident of colour should debar our fellow-subjects in India from being an integral part of our Empire—which she understands to mean be jeopardised by leaving Indian regiments at peace in their cantonments while our linesmen, militiamen and volunteers are confronting the Boers on another Continent. Did India cease to be an integral part of the British Empire because the Sirdar won the battle of Omdurman without the help of our Indian contingent? If India was treated as a stepchild because her gallant sons were not sent to fight Dervishes, how does she become a stepchild because the Government decided for reasons which seemed sufficient to Mr. Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, that we and our agnates should fight the quarrel out with the Boers without calling on our native troops to help us? It is ungenerous to talk logic to a lady, and when she prefers to deal with military questions from the point of view of sentiment. We admit that there is plausibility in the argument that since our native troops may one day have to take part in the defence of the north-western frontier, it might not be a bad thing to let them get their first experience of fighting—we beg pardon—"licking" white men in South Africa. But there is nothing in common between Boer and Russian war manœuvres; what they learned from the first, they would have to unlearn before meeting the latter. We fail to see what is to be gained by "telling India officially that it is not we who brand her as black and savage, but other nations, in deference to whom we refrain from employing her troops." Other nations would be very foolish to brand India as black and savage, and in justice to them it must be pointed out that they have never done so. It would be much more straightforward to tell India that we do not send Indian troops to South Africa because the British troops there or on their way thither will outnumber the Boers by two to one and are sufficient for every purpose.

Mrs. Steel's war-cry has rallied to her standard Sir William Rattigan, a distinguished legal luminary in Northern India, and a Bombay contemporary that a few weeks since eagerly approved the declaration of Government that none but white troops should be employed in the present campaign. Sir W. Rattigan expresses his delight that the literary lady should have raised her voice against the sentiment of *not* employing our native troops to help to re-establish the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa. It was not sentiment but good sense that forbade us to send to that distant seat of war troops that are admittedly not needed for anything but the purest of sentiment. It is difficult to see how even forensic ingenuity can make it out to be morally wrong, and foolish in the extreme, to refrain from sending troops where they are not needed, and taking away from the country it is their special duty to defend. Eminent lawyers, whose field of influence extends almost to the limits of our frontier, tell us that war with Russia is not by any means a remote contingency. Why then not reserve our splendid native soldiery for the congenial task of fighting an enemy in every way worthy of their steel, instead of sending them thousands of miles away from so promising a field of action? Carpers, not to speak of pessimists and poltroons, might be provided with an excuse for saying that we distrust their prowess nearer home, and "fear their possible growing consciousness of strength." If in recent frontier wars, the Sikh, the Gurkha and Tommy Atkins have stood shoulder to shoulder, and thereby created a camaraderie inspiring mutual respect and confidence, what more could be expected from any experience to be acquired in a war with Dutch farmers in distant Africa? Sir William Rattigan thinks the presence of Indian troops there would be an object lesson in loyalty to Zulu and Matabele, and they, too, would long to fight and die for the British flag. Perhaps. But there are others who are as strongly convinced that the portent would have quite another effect, and stimulate the Boers to arm and discipline the black races who outnumber the whites by ten to one.

There are still other considerations. The strain on Dutch loyalty in Cape Colony is already so severe that Sir Alfred Milner has deemed it expedient to issue a proclamation telling the colonists not to be led away by the attempts that are being made "with deplorable effect in some quarters" to convert "feelings of sympathy with kinsmen into a spirit of rebellion by representing the Imperial Government as hostile to the Dutch and by otherwise distorting its acts and objects." The proclamation admits the "close ties of kinship with a people with whom we are at war." Sir Alfred, forgetting that "blood is thicker than water," or believing that it is only so amongst English-speaking peoples, assumes that the Dutch will put aside the ties of kinship when he learns that "all loyal colonists" shall have equal freedom after the war. There would be very little chance of their forgetting those ties of kinship, if they heard that native troops from India were attacking and defeating their brethren in the Transvaal and the Free State. The possible uprising of the whole Colony, even now causing apprehension in Cape Town, would be made almost certain if Asiatic troops were landed to crush their own kinsmen. That danger is to be incurred to gratify the supposed feelings of our native troops. There is no evidence of the existence in their cantonments of any desire to be sent on foreign service. Nor is there any evidence that the Continental nations would be edified or view with unconcern the employment of Indian troops in South Africa. They would probably take it in very bad part, and find in it a plausible excuse for intervention. We know from the organising of a strong Particular Service Squadron, and from Mr. Goschen's significant declaration that all her Majesty's ships must have their full complement of men, so as to be ready for any emergency, that the intervention of the Continental powers is a possibility, if nothing were ever present to the mind of the Cabinet. The employment of native Indian troops at such a distance from India would certainly not appease the uneasiness and jealousy of the Powers at the course things are taking in that part of the world. There is still another consideration, and politically the strongest of all. The Government, through Mr. Balfour, at the outbreak of the war, assured the House of Commons that no Indian troops would be employed in South Africa. To throw that promise to the winds when reverses have been experienced would not only be trifling with Parliament, and with public opinion, British and Foreign, but would be a confession *urbi et orbi* that the British military organisation had hopelessly collapsed in a two-months' campaign against a rustic militia of very limited numbers as modern armies go.

THE Government have just issued a book containing the histories of railway projects, which has been compiled from the records of the last Railway Conference at Simla. Some interesting information is given relative to the various schemes proposed to be carried out in the Bombay Presidency. The Songadh-Palitana branch railway, which is estimated to cost five lakhs, is said would be a great convenience to a large number of pilgrims who twice a year flock to the sacred shrines of Palitana. It would also form part of the direct route to the port of Shia Bet, on the south coast of Kathiawar. The proposal has been before the Government for many years, but lack of money has prevented its construction. Three years ago a private firm sought for a concession to build the line, but the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar and the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, through whose territories the line would pass, were opposed to the idea, and the branch is reserved for construction by the Native States concerned. The Great India Peninsular project of making a line connecting Akola with Hingoli is awaiting the completion of the connection between Khundwa, the Hyderabad-Godaveri system, and the Southern Mahratha Railway. The proposal is estimated to cost over twenty-two lakhs, and there is no doubt it would materially assist the development of the trade of the Berars, while acting as a feeder to the main line. Another important project is the extension of the Barsi Light Railway to Latur in his Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The proposal did not meet with favour from the Nizam's Government, and two years ago the scheme was amended, and which limited the extension to Tadwala, the boundary of the Nizam's State. The latter proposal was renewed in the early part of this year, and the Government of India, while advising caution as the scheme is to be carried out by private enterprise, have consented. The proposal to make a direct line between the Southern Mahratta system and Chiplun, north of Hog Island, with six miles of steam ferry service, is still in abeyance. The project is felt to be of doubtful utility; it would be costly to make and maintain and work, while the traffic would, it is thought, give a very trifling return on the capital cost. One of the greatest difficulties to be faced at once is to get a proper detailed survey, and this would not cost less than one lakh of rupees. In 1898 the Madras Government proposed the Hospet-Kottur branch, running from the Southern Mahratta Railway towards the Mysore State Railway. It would have the merit of affording protection in time of famine. The length of the extension is 35 miles, and the approximate cost nine and a half lakhs. Another branch, proposed by the Madras Government in the interests of famine protection and with the object of connecting the trade centre of Razadrug with Bellary, is also under consideration. In Northern India the Indian Midland Railway have offered to build a broad gauge line from Cawnpore through Rae Bareilly to Fyzabad, 140 miles, at a cost of 112 lakhs, but it is held that the necessity for another connection between Cawnpore and Fyzabad on the broad gauge is not apparent, and the project is in abeyance. The Local Government, however, are negotiating for the construction of a tramway on the 2 feet 6 inch gauge from Rae Bereilly to Fyzabad.

THE directors of the Bank of Bombay have had doubtless a very delicate task before them in the selection of a suitable successor to the late Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, as head of the Bill and Hundi Department of the Bank. The duties of the office are of an onerous and responsible nature. They involve an intimate knowledge of the standing, character, position, and solvency of the many native merchants and dealers, bankers, and other constituents having credit dealings with the Bank. The credit transactions with such constituents come to several crores of rupees; and a single error of judgment on the part of the head of the Bill and Hundi Department, the slightest want of discrimination, or a slip arising from want of information or misinformation regarding the exact position and prospects of a constituent, might result in a heavy loss to the Bank. The ways of some native merchants have to be judiciously and even dexterously circumvented, for the holder of the office must exercise courtesy and urbanity towards the Bank's clientele of every shade and colour. He must be a man above suspicion, a well-to-do citizen of influence, who is likely to win the respect and esteem of all who come in contact with him in their transactions with the Bank. It is a lucky circumstance that the directors of the Bank had not to go far afield in making a selection of the right man for the post. Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya, who is a Graduate of the Bombay University, has been doing Mr. Ghellabhai's work for the last three years. The late Mr. Ghellabhai's assistant and right-hand man was thought to be a fit and proper successor to Mr. Ghellabhai, and the directors have acted well in selecting him for the vacant post. The constituents of the Bank, it is stated, with one voice, preferred his appointment to that of any other person. His experience in the department has been considerable, and experience, no doubt, is an important element to ensure an efficient discharge of the duties of the office. Mr. Choonilal enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes of the native community; and his appointment is hailed with satisfaction by the mercantile community.

THE general health of Bombay City continues to go from bad to worse. For the week ending on Tuesday the total number of deaths was 1,658, which is equal to the high percentage of 101·30, and compares very unfavourably with last week's unsatisfactory report. The epidemic of small-pox which occurred last week shows little signs of subsiding, and out of the 36 fatal cases three occurred in A ward. Measles is increasing and no less than 43 children succumbed, while fevers claimed 166 persons. Deaths due to plague are put down at 301, and it is remarkable that the greatest number of deaths occurred in Northern Fort, while plague is very prevalent in Colaba, 12 fatal cases having occurred. The epidemic is becoming widespread through Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri, while in the Market Division 22 people died from the disease. Pulmonary troubles continue to carry off the victims in hundreds, 475 being the number of fatal cases. This is very largely in excess of the previous year and also is much above the mean average. The cold weather is probably responsible for this, together with the fact that the city is crowded with thousands of persons who are completely destitute—being without home and without food. The deaths due to diarrhœa are also excessively high, while the percentage of deaths attributable to dysentery is nearly 100 per cent. above the normal figures. Old age seems to find the present season very trying, and the result is that they are dying rapidly. The birth-rate is 318—a figure which is larger than has been the case for some months past.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I. C. S., on relief, to do duty as Political Agent, Janjira.

MR. J. K. N. KABRAJI will, on completion of the General Administration Report, 1898-99, do duty as Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

MR. C. V. VERNON, B. A., (OXON.), I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector and Personal Assistant, under the Famine Relief Code, to the Collector of Broach.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Nowroji Jehangirji Gamadia to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., deceased.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. G. COPCUTT is appointed on Plague duty at Dhandbuka in the Ahmedabad District.

MR. J. MCNEILL, I.C.S., is appointed to be Chief Executive Officer in charge of plague operations in Poona City and Cantonment.

THE Customs Annual Ball will take place to-night at 9 o'clock in the Town Hall.

THE 16th Lancers, now under orders for South Africa, are rather short of officers. Major Bethune, Captains Wyndham, Sloane-Stanley, and Dixon (Adjutant), and Lieutenants Macalpine-Leny and Lord Fincastle are already employed at the seat of war; two other officers, Major Kirkpatrick and Captain Beaumont, are seconded as Adjutants of Yeomanry; and Captain Gough is at the Staff College. Thus nine officers are absent from the regiment, and it is uncertain how many of these will be allowed to rejoin. Presumably some of the gaps in the commissioned ranks will have to be filled by transfers from other cavalry regiments. There are also some officers on leave, but these can rejoin in South Africa. The regiment should have its full complement of twenty-seven, considering the important work to be done by cavalry in the war.

THE overdue emigrant ship Rhone, with emigrants from Demerara on board, signalled by the barque Osborne, has again been spoken by a steamer which reached Calcutta on Wednesday. When spoken the Rhone was about 400 miles south of the Lightship, making slow progress towards Calcutta. The delay is due to lack of wind in the Bay. The vessel will probably reach port in a few days. A tug will be sent out when the Rhone gets nearer the Lightship. There is no cause for anxiety.

MAJOR EDWARDS, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Power Palmer during the absence of Major Ross on field service in South Africa.

MAJOR WITHAM, 20th Hussars, at present Station Staff Officer at Rawalpindi, is posted to the Lahore District as Officiating D. A. A.-G., vice Major Allen, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow.

THE plague returns for the week ending 23rd instant show 1,384 deaths, as against 1,686 in the week preceding. The figures for Bombay City rose from 209 to 278, but declined in the Bombay Presidency from 1,003 to 8.8. Calcutta reported 50 deaths as against 81, the Punjab 3 as against 5, Mysore State 184 as against 175. There were two suspected deaths in Rajputana and none in Central India.

THE new ball room at Government House, Ootacamund, that is to cost Rs. 70,000, is rapidly rising from its foundations, under the energetic superintendence of Mr. Mahony, Assistant Engineer in charge. It will be 80 feet long and 50 feet broad, and is situated to the west of the present building. From the plan it will be an ornamental as well as a spacious structure.

THE British Chamber of Commerce for the Riviera has met at Nice to discuss the best means of protecting British commercial interests in the South of France in view of the bad feeling which is being produced by the attacks upon the Queen and the English people in some of the French papers. A large number of letters were read from English firms whose interests are more or less represented on the Raviera, and the general feeling of the meeting was that the season is absolutely ruined, and that even if things are smoothed over for a time the worst has yet to come. No visitors are arriving, and those of the usual English colony who own villas here are trying to sell or let them. At the British Consulate business is almost at a standstill, and the only work to be done is the answering of letters from frightened property owners as to what they had better do. Many of the shops in Cannes and Nice have not opened their doors, and rents are rapidly going down. Indeed if it were not for the large advent of Russian winter-visitors trade would be absolutely dead.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 26, was 1658, giving a death-rate of 101·30 per annum per thousand as against 45·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 56·44 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 166 died from fevers; 36, small-pox; 43, measles; 3, cholera; 2, leprosy; 195, phthisis; 87, diseases of the nervous system; 280, affections of the respiratory organs; 113, diarrhoea; 60, dysentery; 57, still-born; 129, old age and debility; 23, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows;—Jain, 61; Brahmin, 57; Lingate, 4; Bhattia 18; Hindu of other caste, 877; Hindu low caste, 217; Musalman, 317; Parsee, 43; Jew, 9; Native Christian, 41; Eurasian, 5; European 2; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown races, 4. The total number of births was 318 as against 207 the corresponding period of last year, and 282 the average over the past five years.

THE distress in consequence of the famine is now showing itself keenly in Shahpur District, and the conditions are very much worse than they were in 1896-97. The subdivisions of Aru, Thal and Mohar are absolutely denuded of cattle and able-bodied men, who have all emigrated leaving behind a whole colony of feeble old men and women struggling against hunger. In consequence of the extreme distress a band of men have betaken themselves to the Kafir Kot Hills, the Mangrota and the Nehowa Passes, and are committing petty dacoities and robberies along the Indus. Mr. Dundas, Deputy Commissioner, is making strenuous efforts to mitigate the distress, and besides the Jhelum Canal is taking steps for other famine works to be quickly opened out. He anticipates spending about Rs. 3,00,000 in relief during December unless rain falls, when the amount of relief offered will be a little less.

ANOTHER expedition is to be sent to the Australian interior with the object of tracing, if possible, the fate of Ludwig Leichardt and his companions, who travelled inland from Brisbane over fifty years ago and were never heard of again. Vague reports have come in from time to time of stories told by the blacks about white men living among them, and of scientific instruments and collections lying hidden in caves, but nothing tangible has ever been found. About twenty-five years ago there was a white man living with a tribe out beyond the Warrego, whose description somewhat tallied with that of Classen. Leichardt's brother-in-law, but when a party went out to rescue him he was found—like Emin—to have no desire to return to civilisation. In fact, he craftily avoided his would-be rescuers, in which he was stubbornly assisted by the natives among whom he had made his home. In all probability he is dead now, and in any event the new expedition will have little to find in the shape of traces of the longlost party. The German Consul in Sydney is connected with this fresh exploring project, and as good scientists are to be attached to the party there ought to be some interesting results in other directions.

A HINDU, named Koottunkal Kitho Anthai, of Panambukadu, at Ballarpadom, is reported to have severely illtreated his wife Teresia on the 8th instant, and caused her death. It would appear that the quarrel arose thus. The wife broke a cup, for which the husband gave her a good drubbing. She thereupon somehow managed to buy a new cup to replace the broken one. The mother-in-law who, by the way, had been treating the woman ever since her marriage with extreme cruelty, was very angry on seeing the new cup, and asked her from where she got the money with which she bought the cup. Owing to the severe scolding she got, the woman partook of no food. This irritated the mother-in-law still more, and she taunted the husband so much that he gave his wife a kick below the abdomen, which killed her. The corpse was conveyed to the Ernakulam Hospital by the police three days later and a *post mortem* examination held. The husband and the mother-in-law are now in police custody.

A DACOITY recently took place at the village of Yamgarni in the Kolhapur State. A number of dacoits attacked the village and carried away property to the amount of Rs. 4,000. The villagers tried to oppose them, but failed in the attempt.

THE postal mail van proceeding from Bankapur to Yawalgi in Dharwar District was looted by a number of dacoits on the high way. The police and postal authorities instituted enquiries into the matter, but no trace of the dacoits has as yet been found.

WITH reference to the Volunteer Corps in India being armed with the Lee-Metford rifle, this will actually take place some time next year. The Lee-Metford rifle which it is intended to issue will differ in one respect to that issued to the Regulars. The barrel will not be the same in length, but will represent a mean between the rifle and the carbine.

THE cigar merchants of Trichinopoly have contributed 94,000 cigars to the Transvaal War Fund. The offer was perfectly spontaneous. Major A. M. Hakim, I.M.S., has undertaken to address the authorities to take delivery of the cigars in Trichinopoly.

WHILE hunting with the Cottesmore hounds from Thistleton on December 5, Mr. R. L. Fenwick, of Sycamore House, Wymondham, was heavily thrown, with the result that his shoulder was dislocated and the shoulder-blade injured. He was taken home and surgically attended.

THE betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina to the second son of the Prince and Princess of Wied may now be regarded as a settled matter (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard"). Prince William of Wied is twenty-three years of age, and is a lieutenant in the Gardes du Corps of the Prussian cavalry. He is a strikingly handsome man, standing about six feet high, and attracted great attention during the youthful Queen's recent visit to Potsdam.

THE stained glass window recently presented to Dovercourt Parish Church by the German Emperor is now *in situ*. The window is a very handsome one, and represents the healing of the centurion's servants. The top of each light is surmounted by the Prussian eagle in different colouring, and in the centre tracery piece above is the Imperial crown, with "W. II." beneath it. At the church are also to be seen the lych gate presented by the Queen, and the graves where lie buried the British and German soldiers who died at Dovercourt from diseases contracted during the Walcheren Expedition in 1809-10.

THE Church of St. Michael's Bassishaw was sold on December 5th by auction by Messrs. Horne and Co. The church is one of the oldest in London, dating back to 1140. Altogether four churches have stood on the site, the present being one of the nineteen built by Sir Christopher Wren. The church is being demolished under the Union of Benefices Act. The building was put up in twenty-five lots. The bidding was brisk but low, and the total proceeds amounted to just over £198. Two lots, comprising the brick and stone work of the church and tower, were withdrawn. The whole of the lead covering the steeple, the flats, and gutters, fetched £180, while the weather-vane was purchased for £2 15s. Eight ornamental stained-glass windows realised £2 5s., and a large pile of hassocks and a stack of matting were sold for £1 9s.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER SCARE AT MODDER RIVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 28, 3 A.M.

A telegram from Modder River, dated Dec. 27th, states that the Boers had a scare on Tuesday evening. Thinking the British army were attacking their position, the Boers from their trenches blazed away briskly at an imaginary foe.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POSITION OF THE LADYSMITH GARRISON.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The *Times* in a despatch from Ladysmith, dated the 19th inst., says there are foodstuffs enough to last for two months and the only trouble is regarding forage for horses and cattle.

The enemy's shelling has been improving in accuracy latterly, causing heavier casualties to the garrison.

THE BOER COMMISSARIAT.

The *Times* in a despatch from Delagoa Bay says the Boer Commissariat is well supplied, but that there is great destitution among the Burghers' families, as the price of necessaries has advanced one hundred per cent.

The Boers are experiencing difficulties in purchasing supplies on the Continent without shipping bullion, which is liable to seizure by warships.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

It is reported that Sir Charles Warren has arrived in Natal.

BOERS SOUTH OF THE TUGELA.

Considerable bodies of Boers are constantly seen on the southern side of the Tugela River.

THE BOER DEFENCES AT THE MODDER RIVER.

The Boers at Modder River are working on their entrenchments day and night and constructing works so as to enable them with a comparatively small force to hold their position. Sheltered access to all parts of their works is being provided.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST ABETTING THE ENEMY.

The "London Gazette" publishes a Proclamation warning all British subjects against aiding and abetting the enemy in any way.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

An Army Order has been issued which makes provision for exceptional enlistments in the Army and especially for the re-enlistment of discharged soldiers.

ARREST OF TWO GERMANS IN NATAL.

Mr. Hartes, the Director of Hanoverian Missions in Natal, and Mr. Stucke, a German farmer, have been arrested on a charge of harbouring the enemy.

They have claimed the protection of the German flag, and have been remanded to gaol at Estcourt.

NEW GUNS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Times" states that Armstrong's factory is making in hot haste a battery of twelve new pattern een-pounder guns.

ARTILLERY FROM INDIA.

s" Calcutta correspondent says two s are probably going to the Cape from

BOER POSITION AT COLENSO.

Boers are strengthening their positions north Tugela enormously.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RECONNAISSANCES.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

Although no actual fighting has taken place, the British have made small but successful *reconnaissances* from Kimberley, Modder River, Chievely, and Sterkstroom.

BOMBARDMENT OF COLENSO.

ENEMY MOUNTING FRESH GUNS.

The British Naval guns at Chievely shelled the Boer position for two hours on the 26th inst.

The enemy, meanwhile, are improving their entrenchments and mounting fresh guns.

CHRISTMAS-DAY AT LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith heliographed on the 27th inst., that all troops passed a merry Christmas.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

Official news from Capetown, dated the 26th inst., says that the situation is unchanged.

Lord Methuen reports that the enemy's force has been increased and is engaged in entrenching three and a-half miles from our outlying pickets.

General Gatacre is endeavouring to re-open communication with the Indwe collieries.

ARRIVAL OF A BOMBAY TRANSPORT.

The transport Palamcotta has arrived at Durban from Bombay.

EMBARKATION OF LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener embarked at Gibraltar on the Dunottar Castle last night and sailed at midnight.

MORE TROOPS FOR NATAL.

The 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers and the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment as also a transport with mules have left Capetown for Durban.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM HOME.

The first Battalion West Ridings will sail in the Orient on Saturday and the second Battalion of the Gloucesters in the Cymric on Monday thus completing the Sixth Division.

The Cymric also takes out three batteries.

The mobilization of the Seventh Division will be complete on Saturday.

The battery of Artillery which New South Wales is sending sails on Saturday.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S ESCAPE.

PEERS VOLUNTEERING FOR SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London 27th, says that Mr. Winston Churchill telegraphs that he climbed a wall on the night of the 12th and walked undisguised through the street. He clambered on a goods train that was moving and jumped off at dawn and continued his journey afoot at night along the railway. On the sixth day he boarded a train going to Delagoa Bay and hiding under sacks arrived very weak, having lost many pounds in weight. Numerous Peers, including the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Dudley, Lord Harris, also Members of Parliament, are volunteering for active service. Lord Salisbury's Secretary, Mr. O'Donnell, a Volunteer Officer, is going to the front.

LORD ROBERTS' STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, R. E., officiating A. A. G., Allahabad, and Captain Seagrim, R. A., A.-D.-C. to Sir Power Palmer, have been selected for special service to South Africa under Lord Roberts.

GROWING ANXIETY IN CAPE COLONY.

BOER FORTIFICATIONS AT COLENSO.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 29.

The London Correspondent of the *Pioneer* cables, December 28th :—

Mafeking, 11th December.—Lady Sarah Wilson rejoined us having been exchanged as prisoner of war with Viljon, the notorious convict horse-stealer. Commandant Snyman insisted on the restitution, and Colonel Baden-Powel, after much demur, consented on consideration of Lady Sarah's services in carrying despatches. Colonel Baden-Powell does not consider that women are lawful prisoners. Her Ladyship protests that the Boers are barbarous in their conduct towards women, children, and defenceless persons.

To-day the Colonel sent, under a white flag, a proclamation to the burghers, pointing out the folly of continuing their present hopeless proceedings. Sitting down and looking at the place was not, he said, the way to capture it. He urged the wisdom of accepting the chance of righting themselves with the new imperial rule by retiring home, and surrendering each one horse and rifle and 150 rounds of ammunition. A free pardon was promised to those complying in three days. Officers alone, with State Artillery, would be considered prisoners of war. Several replies were received, many of them contemptuous. Commandant Snyman, replying to the proclamation, is incensed, because it was directed to the individual burghers. He is annoyed at Colonel Baden-Powell's criticisms. He challenges Colonel Baden-Powell to come out and drive him away.

Sterkstroom, 22nd December.—Yesterday Lieutanant de Montmorency, with a patrol of 50 men, encountered about 30 Boers, nine miles south-west of Dordrecht. The enemy escaped leaving a waggon, three rifles and stores. The patrol had no casualties.

Chievely Camp, 25th December.—The Boers are improving their trenches day and night, and are building a bomb-proof way from the kopjes immediately north of Colenso, where most of their guns are directed to the Ladysmith road which is sheltered from our fire, thus securing retreat from the first line of defence. They have also mounted guns on Hlangwane Hill.

26th December.—A reconnaissance was made by Major Thorneycroft westward. He reached Potgieters drift yesterday, and unexpectedly found the hills on the north side unfortified.

Modder River, 22nd December.—General Cronje has sent a message that ambulances or doctors in the firing line would not, henceforth, be respected. Lord Methuen declined discussion quoting Cronje's own refusal.

Capetown, December 22.—Since the recent reverses the anxiety as to the attitude of the Colonial Dutch has been steadily growing. Their sympathy with the Republics is not concealed. The only question is whether, the military situation remaining unchanged, will refrain from open rebellion. Even in the district hitherto unvisited by Boer Commandoes there are rumours both in the Eastern and Western Provinces of seditious movements. It is possible that attempts may be made to injure the railways in the rear of our forces. Effectively to guard one thousand miles of communication requires a greater force than is at present available. Many feel that the proclamation of martial law throughout the whole colony ought not to be delayed. There is much irresponsible amateur criticism of our Generals—a good deal is wide of the mark—but there must be reasons for the failure of brave, disciplined troops against hastily levied farmers, intelligently led.

The existence of the railway is not an unmixed blessing as it is causing neglect of other transport and binding Generals strategically to the worst line of the country. Evidently the Boers learned by foreign instruction or by common sense the art of fighting and making entrenchments in such a way as to enable them to hold an enormously long line with comparatively few men, always strengthening from the rear the points attacked and always causing their numbers to be over-estimated. The Boer will not face death with willingness, but the moral courage with which he ventures with a thin line, relying on the steadiness of the individual, is admirable. We ought to be able to beat the enemy at his own tactics. Never having to fear the direct attacks of troops, with the bravery of the British soldiers, we could afford to extend our trenches even further, outflanking the enemy, unless they choose to come into the open.

The Government of India are arranging to send a large quantity of hay to South Africa. The 16th Lancers will make over their Martini carbines to the 15th Hussars, receiving 303 carbines in exchange, before starting for the Cape.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

Brigadier-General Maccal officiates for General Elles in command of the Peshawar District.

The first batch of clerks for the new postal audit office at Delhi, which opens at the beginning of January, left Calcutta yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Uganda, now in Calcutta, has been chartered to convey horses to Natal from Bombay.

THE PROPOSED BANK OF INDIA.

The Conference of Presidency Banks' representatives meets within the next few days to discuss the proposed amalgamation scheme, the Hon. Mr. Dawkins, Mr. J. E. O'Conor, and the agents of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay attending.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor has returned to Calcutta from Madras, and Mr. Begbie, of the Bank of Bombay, has arrived here to attend the Conference in connection with the Imperial Bank's scheme.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Sir Trevor Plowden proceeds shortly on leave his successor in Hyderabad has not yet been appointed.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28

The following are the results of to-day's races :—

GRAND ANNUAL HURDLE HANDICAP.

Apcar's Simon .... Burns 1
The Maharajah of Jodhpore's Baron II. Morrison 2
The Maharajah of Jodhpur's Hiran, T. Scott 3

GUNNY MEAH CUP.

Paris Medley .... O'Neil 1
De Soysa's Comewell .... Gibbs 2
The Maharajah of Jodhpore's Pansy, Southall 3

STAND STAKES.

The Maharaja of Patiala's Not Yet, Robinson 1
Col. Desraj Ur's Screen .... Gibbs 2
J. B.'s Lady Yetman .... Greenhalgh 3

SANDOWN PARK STAKES.

Apcar's Malto .... O'Neil 1
Gregory's Herb I .... White 2
The Sultan of Johore's Gaulma .... Tor 3
The Kuar Sahib of Patiala's Carlton H. Gibbs 4

COOCH BEHAR CUP.

The Kuar Sahib of Patiala's Cherry, Gibbs 1
Lyndon's Tubalcain .... Greenhalgh 2
Nathan's Burleigh .... O'Neil 3
The Maharajah of Jodhpore's Up Guards, Southall 4

LAWN STAKES.

Tan Hap Sing's Lyon .... Southall 1
Sattar's Redoubt .... Oomer 2
The Sultan of Johore's Ninapins .... Calder 3
Lothian's Kittylea .... O'Well 4

TABLE TALK.

By WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

ONE of the few men in the front in literature is, I am told, bewailing the luxury of the time. In every age, by every moralist, by every philosopher, by every satirist, the luxury of the time has been exposed and lamented. "Where is it to stop!" cries the philosopher, or the satirist, or the moralist. "Whither are we rushing? What precipice awaits us? When shall we make the fatal plunge?" Somehow we do not make that plunge, and the world goes on. But about this luxury of ours; where is it most conspicuous? Are we more luxurious than the Americans? or than the French? or than the Germans? Would the moralist, or the satirist, or the philosopher, send us back to the eighteenth century, when life was certainly more simple for the middle class and more miserable for the working class? One need not be very old in order to remember a time when the average middle class way of living was more simple than it is at present. For instance, your middleclass man—solicitor, doctor, clergyman, commercial man—dined in the middle of the day with beer for his beverage; in the evening he had a light supper of bread and cheese with more beer. On Sunday he had a glass of port. He never went for a holiday to the sea side; he never expected nor wanted a holiday; in his house he knew not the elementary meaning of decoration or art; and so on—one could fill columns with notes. They all amount to the same thing—that the standards have risen; in every class, on every level, except the very lowest, the standards have risen. Wages are better, food is better and cheaper, clothing is better and cheaper, housing is better, if not cheaper. We of these islands are not alone in this elevation of the standards. More or less, the same thing may be observed in all civilised countries. The middle-class man now dines at seven or eight; he drinks claret instead of beer; the rest you know. If we grant the elementary law that when a man gets richer he makes himself more comfortable, then this lament about the luxury of the age—this indignation of the satirist, moralist, philosopher—seems, so to speak, as superfluous as it is generally artificial. Is it, one asks, in itself, undesirable that life should be made more comfortable? It seems to me only undesirable if increased comfort diminishes the sense of responsibility, deadens one to the call of duty, and makes people selfish. I do not find that we are more selfish than we were a hundred years ago, or fifty years ago, but very much the reverse. I do not find our soldiers less willing to fight, or our young men shirking their duty, or our girls less alive to the sorrows of the less fortunate. Not at all; in fact, quite the reverse. And as for luxury, we can see, it is true, the restaurants crowded every evening with well-dressed people who drink champagne at 12s. 6d. a bottle. If they please to spend their money in this way I do not see any great harm. They are mostly holiday folk, and dinner at a London restaurant is part of the holiday. After all, though they seem a great multitude, they are but a small company compared with the mass outside. Is it luxury, again, to have things in all respects finished and artistic? If a man can afford artistic completeness in everything—furniture, pictures, books, bookbinding, horses, carriages, guns—why should he not? These things do undoubtedly help to make life pleasant, but they need not—we see constantly that they do not—make a man unfit for the sterner realities and the duties that lie before him. And so, in a word, I see no necessity for lamenting the luxury of the age at all. And I could, I think, make out an excellent case to prove that this age is not by any means so luxurious as that, say, when George III. was king.

At the same time, we may produce all our pity, if we please, and plank it down upon the unfortunate young man or young woman who is born rich. The electric bell, which you have only to press in order that everything you ask for may be instantly brought, is an endowment which robs life of its greatest delight. For this is not somuch possession or fruition as the achievement of something which means strugle and sacrifice, and even privation. The boy who saves his pence to buy a book; the young man who passes laborious days and nights in study in order to learn—to know—to rise; the girl who gives her whole thought to the help of others—these are far happier while they are working and saving and devising than those who get all they want by means of the electric bell. The bell, this endowment so mischievous, is generally brought to the cradle by a fairy—really a most evil-intentioned fairy—dressed like her tenth cousin ten times removed—the good and wise old lady who endows the children with courage and resolution. She presents this pretty thing, this wonder-working charm, with honeyed words and false smiles. As for the mother, she in her fondness is quite carried away. She sheds tears of gratitude. "Oh!" she says, "you good creature! You kind creature! The electric bell! Oh! And for my boy—mine!" Alas! she little knows. For her boy will never know the meaning of struggle, the joy of achievement; he will never feel sympathy; he will never understand other men; he will know nothing of the common life. Kind fairy! Happy child!

Once upon a time—it must be ten or twelve years ago—a very good Lord Mayor, observing the prevalence of distress and the number of people out of work, called for assistance and opened a Mansion House Fund for the relief of the poor. The thing got noised abroad. From all quarters, from every part of the country, there came up to London people by thousands in order to benefit by that fund. They saw their chance—it comes so seldom—of getting some money without doing any work, and they flocked in by thousands. In vain the Charity Organisation Society warned and entreated; the fund was distributed, the people got money without doing any work, and more pauperisation was effected in a single week than in twenty years of ordinary careless benevolence. There is now another Mansion House Fund, and there promises to be a repetition of the old indiscriminate giving. Every woman who wants something for nothing is a wife of a reservist, or the widow of a soldier, or the mother of a soldier-son who kept her. Stories are told of charitable ladies dealing out half sovereigns to all comers. I heard one case in which a woman, whose son had been receiving 25s. a week, actually got a grant of this whole amount, the donors being utterly regardless of the fact that the son had to keep himself as well as his mother on the 25s. a week. I have heard of cases in which women have received large grants, although their husbands' employers were generously giving them an allowance. I think that there ought to be made by the Charity Organisation Society the strongest possible remonstrance against the giving away of this fund without full and searching inquiry. There is no need to spend it all at once. There is every reason that it should be carefully and wisely expended.

The customary appeals for Christmas will, I fear, fail to elicit the usual response. We are "in" for a tough job—a tougher job than we have tackled since the Indian Mutiny; there will probably be more demands upon us. Meantime should we not expect the appeals for what we may call the ornamental or decorative objects; the sentimental objects; to be silent for a while? Well, yesterday, or the day before, I received an appeal from a country clergyman to send him money. For what? For the erection of a monument to a mediæval soldier killed in battle in this person's parish. Another appeal came on behalf of a Christmas dinner for sandwich men. And a third from another country clergyman for the restoration of his church—venerable, he said, but crumbling. As regards the sandwich men, we may look upon them, as they pass in silent and melancholy file, with as much pity as we can spare and a certain amount of terror. For they are the visible wrecks of humanity; they are, apparently, complete wrecks; they can never be repaired and fitted out for another voyage. What do they think about all day? Their faces express no hope; there is no light in their eyes; they hang their heads, not with shame but with the heavy weight of life which has nothing left for them; they have lost hope, interest, resource, invention, everything; they cannot look forward, except to a bed in the workhouse infirmary. At the sametime, and after all, they have mostly brought this wretchedness upon themselves; some of them have been unfortunate. Fortune has her football, but most of them have been drunkards, prodigals criminals. The terror comes in when one thinks of John Bunyan's words: "But for grace, John, thou would'st have been of this company." As for that Christmas dinner, well, we shall see. As for the mediæval gentleman's monument it must wait. And as for the crumbling church, it must continue to crumble.

Is it logrolling to speak of the work of a personal friend? I think it may be allowed if the work deserves commendation. This "case of conscience" arises from the fact that I have just read the book of a personal friend. It is about Jane Austen; it is not a life of the immortal Jane; it is not a serious critical appreciation; it is simply a very pleasant talk about Jane Austen by one who is living in the country which she has made familiar, and is so great an admirer and lover of his author that he does not care to criticise, and is contented to chat about her, to tell what he knows about her, and what he has discovered about her. Mr Walter Pollock's book on Jane Austen, taking it for just what it professes to be, is charming.

There are one or two writers whom it seems, somehow, superfluous at least to criticise. They are especially the writers with whom one grew up. To this day I cannot read cold criticism on Dickens; he has long since become too much part and parcel of myself; his characters are to me all living—every one—even little Paul Dombey. To hear that Dickens is this, or that, or the other; that he is not this or that, or the other; that he has limitations, annoys me. Once I heard a man—he was very young, otherwise it would have been a crime never to be forgotten—say that Dickens was a Cockney Cad! Did one ever hear the like? And it's Oh! that we had more such Cockney Cads! There are other writers whom I cannot criticise—the author of the "Deserted Village" and the "Vicar of Wakefield," for instance; the author of "Midshipman Easy"; the author of the Waverley novels. Other people may discuss their limitations in cold blood; I cannot. If I were to write about them I should just gossip and prattle, telling of this little thing that they used to do, and of what they said and how they looked. I should not fall down and worship; I should simply try to show my gratitude and my affection. I think of the story, and because I love the story I love the hand that wrote it and the heart that filled it with human passion and human emotion.

Three weeks ago, or thereabouts, I had to go to Peterborough to make a little address for an old friend. Of course, I went to see the Cathedral. Everybody remembers the "row" three years ago over the restoration of the West Front. It seemed to the outside public that it was proposed to pull down the whole of the West Front and to build it up again—say in the style of a Primitive Methodist Chapel. Hence the general indignation. It now appears that what is done, so far as I understand the method, is this: The inner part of the West Front was found to be filled up with loose rubble; the restorers are filling it up with stone work: as for the outer part of the west front, if any stone is removed it is replaced where it belongs, and only those portions of the tracery are new which were so decayed as to be a threatening danger. I was told that I myself had said hard things concerning the Dean and Chapter; and I was further assured that they were undeserved. Let me, therefore, withdraw them with an apology, though I am quite sure that nobody remembers what I said.

As regards the inner rubble, I found the other day a Report by Sir Christopher Wren on St. Paul's Cathedral before the Fire destroyed it. He said that the pillars were pushed out of the perpendicular, that they consisted of nothing but the outer facing of stone, and that the inside was a running rubble, a source of great danger; in fact, that there was every likelihood that, unless something was speedily done, the venerable Cathedral would fall. Nothing was done, and the church lasted for a whole twelvemonth more, when the Fire came and finished it off.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Bhalchandra Krishna, Viegas, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, K. N. Wadia, and W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner.

POLICE CHARGES.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 18th December last, forwarding a report of the Chief Accountant to the Municipality with regard to a provisional statement prepared by the Accountant General of Bombay, showing in detail the estimated charges for the Bombay City Police payable by the Bombay Municipality for the year 1900-1901. The Chief Accountant stated in his report that the estimate of the Municipal contribution towards the cost of the Police now received from Government exceeded the estimate for the current year 1899-1900, by Rs. 38,000. It would be observed that the increase was principally due to the provision of grain compensation to Police employes owing to the present high prices of food stuffs and to the inclusion in the present estimate of the item of rent on account of Government Buildings occupied by the Police and on account of Government ground occupied by the Municipal Buildings in charge of the Police. This question of rent was still to be decided by the Corporation. The papers on this subject were received in this office on the 11th December 1899 and were now under enquiry and report. The net estimate of the Municipal contribution towards the cost of the Police during the ensuing year had been estimated at Rs. 5,50,000, from which, if the rebate of Rs. 10,403, due to the Municipality on account of the maintenance of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Queen's Statue, were deducted, the net contribution would amount to Rs. 5,40,000 in round figures. In the Budget estimates for 1900-1901, already approved by the Standing Committee and circulated to the members of the Corporation, a sum of 5 lakhs had been provided for Police Charges. The amount contributed by the Municipality towards the cost of the Police in 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 5 lakhs. They had not yet received from Government a statement of the actual charges incurred during that year. The grant for contribution during the current year, 1899-1900, was Rs. 5 lakhs.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra Krinshna, it was resolved to forward the report to the Corporation with the recommendation that it might be referred to the the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the subject of Police Charges.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, Interrupted South of Mozambique. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions:—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Post Master General, London, announces that British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign governments or private persons to and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted those for other offices can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

State of communication :—

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Communication between Mozambique and Lorenco Marques interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Mosul.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. R. C. DUTT, in his presidential address to the Congress held at Lucknow, after referring to the creed of the Congress, went on to refer to the Sedition Bills which have been passed into law. He said :—

I recall with sadness the debates which took place in the Viceroy's Council and in the House of Commons when these Bills were passed into law. It was my privilege to hear those debates in the House of Commons, and I think I only echo the general feeling of all educated men in this country when I acknowledge our deep debt of gratitude to those who so ably but so unsuccessfully fought for us both in the Viceroy's Council and in the House of Commons. I do not desire to renew these discussions, but now that the fight is over, and the Bills have been passed into law, I often ask myself if there is a single Englishman in this country with an intimate knowledge of the country and its people who honestly thinks that the reactionary measure was needed, or that it is answering any useful purpose, or that it has strengthened the Government and increased its reputation and credit in the eyes of Europe. Gentlemen, the measure was based on a blunder—the blunder of connecting sedition with the spread of education. The truth is precisely the reverse of this. English education had not only not produced sedition in the land, but it has been the strongest weapon by which the Government has stamped out real sedition in this country within the last fifty years. In the dark days of 1857 and earlier, there was real sedition in the land—a real wish in some dark and obscure corners to overturn this great Empire. That desire was born of ignorance and lurked amidst ignorant classes and the Government has successfully stamped out that feeling by the spread of education. There never was a greater Imperialist among the Governors-General of India than Lord Dalhousie and Lord Dalhousie strengthened and fortified the Empire by giving effect to the famous educational dispatch of 1854 and spreading education through vernacular schools. There never was a stronger upholder of British Dominion in its darkest days than Lord Canning and Lord Canning established the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The same policy has been pursued by successive Viceroys during the last forty years with the same object and the same effect, and wherever education has spread

SEDITION IN INDIA IS DEAD.

And if real sedition still lingers in any corner of India, it is in the darkness of ignorance, not in the sunlight of education and free discussion. If I were disposed to foment sedition in India I would desire in the first place to suppress all free discussion, suppress all newspapers, and suppress all public meetings, as a burglar puts out the lights of a room before he commits burglary. And I make bold to add, gentlemen, that if you had been inspired by hostile feelings against British rule in India, you would have worked in the dark, and not come forward from all parts of India year after year, to openly and loyally place your views before the ruling power. Educated India has practically identified itself with British rule, seeks to perpetuate British rule, is loyal to the British rule, as Lord Dufferin said, not through sentiment, but through the stronger motive of self-interest; because it is by a continuance of the British rule that educated India seeks to secure that larger measure of self-government, that position among the modern nations of the earth, which it is our aim and endeavour to secure. Gentlemen, if you had a single representative in the Viceroy's Executive Council, if you had one Indian member to take a part in those deliberations in the Executive Council which resulted in the Sedition Law, you could have explained these matters then and there. But it is a penalty which all Government constituted like the Executive Councils of India have to pay, that they have to decide questions after hearing one side only, and not the other. Only one view is properly represented before them, and not the other; and the ablest, the most just, and the most conscientious of judges will make mistakes, if they base their decisions on evidence produced by one party, and not the other. Only one word more before I leave this subject. I regret as much and as sincerely as any man in India the bitterness of tone which sometimes pervades journalism in this country. Five years ago, as officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, I had occasion to write on this subject, and if I allude to my report now, it is because the report was printed and published in the Calcutta Gazette, and is therefore not an official secret. I said on that occasion, and on many succeeding occasions, that differences in opinion must always exist between the English newspapers and Indian newspapers in this country. English newspapers hold that an absolute government is the best and only possible government in India, and that any system of representation or self-government is a mistake. The Indian papers hold on the other hand that there can be no good government in a large and civilised country like India, and no satisfactory solution of those great evils like famines and the impoverishment of the humbler classes, without some co-operation of the people themselves in the control of the administration. It is possible, I said, to hold and maintain these opposite views without studied contempt and sneer on the one side and bitterness of tone on the other side. And those journals which introduce this element of contempt and hatred in the discussion of administrative questions are creating difficulties for the British Government and sowing seeds of evil in India. It is by some degree of sympathy, some degree of good feeling and neighbourly courtesy, and not by Sedition Laws that the relations between the different sections of the Indian community can be improved. As one who has passed the best years of his life in administrative work, I have noticed that every improvement in the tone of the English press is warmly responded to by the Indian press, and that every want of kindliness and good feeling adds to the difficulties of administration and weakens British rule in India.

FAMINES AND THEIR CAUSE.

Referring to famine Mr. Dutt said:—The time has come when it is desirable to take some effective measures to improve the condition of the agricultural population of India. Their poverty, their distress, their indebtedness, all this is not their fault. Sometimes it is asserted that the poverty of the people and the famines which we witness in India, and in no other well-governed country on earth, are due to the over-increase in population. Gentlemen, this is not so. If you go into figures you will find that the population does not increase in India as fast as it does in many European countries like Germany and England. And if you read the paper written by Mr. Baines, the late Census Commissioner of India, in the first volume of the British Empire Series recently issued in London, you will find the Census Commissioner had distinctly stated that the growth of population in India is not so fast as that in Germany or in England. Sometimes, again it is asserted, that the poverty of the Indian agriculturist is due to his own improvidence, wastefulness, and folly. Gentlemen, this is not so. Those who have passed the best portion of their life among the Indian cultivators, as I have done. Gentlemen, the real cause of the poverty of our agricultural population is simple and even obvious, if we have the courage and the honesty to seek for it and to grasp it. It is not over-population, for the population does not increase faster than in European countries, does not increase faster than the area of cultivation. It is not the natural improvidence of the cultivator, for those who know the Indian cultivator will tell you that with all his ignorance and superstition, he is as provident, as frugal, as shrewd in matters of his own interest as the cultivator in any part of the globe. The real cause of his wretchedness and indebtedness is that, except in Bengal and a few other tracts, the land assessment is so heavy that the cultivator is not able to save in good years enough to meet the failure of harvests in bad years. All our village industries, like spinning and weaving, have been killed by a free competition with the steam and machinery of England. Our cultivators and even our village industrial classes therefore virtually depend on the soil as the one remaining source of their subsistence. The land assessments should therefore be made in a liberal and even a generous spirit. There is every desire in the high officials to make the assessments in a liberal spirit, but as the people have no voice in controlling these assessments, they are found in the actual working to be often illiberal and harsh. They do not leave the cultivators enough to be able to save; and cultivators therefore fall victims to famine whenever the harvests fail.

After detailing the various systems under which land is held in the several presidencies, he said :—I state my deliberate opinion, based on a careful study of the question for thirty years, that the land revenue arrangements in India are responsible, not for bringing on famines, but for deepening the effects of these famines; and secondly, that if the position of the cultivator was assured—as it is assured by the Hindu laws and as it is assured in Bengal—loss of lives could be prevented on the occurrence of famines, as it has been prevented in Bengal. British administration has done much for us; it has given us internal peace, it has given us education; it has brought us nearer to western civilisation. But British administration has not performed all its duty so long as the country is desolated by famines, unheard of in any other civilised and well-governed country. My conviction is, and I lay it loyally before the Government, that these frequent and acute famines are mainly owing to the cause that "our village industries are gone, and our village lands are over-assessed." My conviction is, and I lay it loyally before the Government, that this enormous loss of lives is preventible, and could be avoided through more considerate land settlements, assuring to the cultivator in every province an adequate proportion of the food that he produces.

PROGRESS IN THE FUTURE.

After referring to military expenditure and administration reforms, he referred to the future :—And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you once more for the great honour you have done me by electing me to preside on this occasion, and for the kind and patient hearing you have given me. I have been somewhat of an optimist all my life, I have a belief in progress, I have faith in the British Government, I have lived and worked in that faith and I should like to die in that faith. The experiment of administration for the people, not by the people, was tried in every country in Europe in the last century, by some of the best-intentioned sovereigns that ever lived who are known in history as the Benevolent Despots of the 18th Century. The experiment failed because it is an immutable law of nature that you cannot permanently secure the welfare of a people if you tie up the hands of the people themselves. Every country in Europe recognises this truth now, and England foremost of all. Every English colony has obtained a system of self-government, and from being discontented and disaffected they are now the strongest supporters of the British empire. And a system of complete self-government in local affairs was conceded to Ireland by the present Government less than two years ago, when Lord Curzon was a distinguished member of that Government. The conditions of India are different, and I admit freely and fully that we want a strong centralised Government here; and if the moderate scheme I have proposed tended in any way to weaken the Indian Government, the proposal, Gentlemen, would not have come from me. But I have discussed the subject with many eminent Englishmen now in England and possessing vast experience in Indian administration, and I have asked them to reject my scheme if they thought it would weaken the Indian Government instead of greatly strengthening it. Gentlemen, I have never been told in reply that the scheme would weaken the Government. It is isolation, it is exclusiveness, it is want of touch with the people, which weakens British rule in India, and my desire is to strengthen that rule by bringing it in touch with the people, by enlisting the zealous co-operation of a great and loyal nation. Gentlemen, from whatever point of view I examine the question, whether in the light of European history, or of the spirit of British institutions, or of the requirements for good government for India, I feel convinced that to associate the people of India more largely in shaping the administration of the country is not only the wisest but the only possible path before us. It is true we have not been moving onwards in this path in recent years; we have actually stepped backwards in these years of misfortunes and calamities and panic; we have even been deprived of those rights and privileges which we secured in years of wise and sympathetic administration. But such years of retrograde movement come to all nations from time to time, even to those who are most advanced. Remember England at the close of the last century, when to talk of political reforms was punished as sedition and crime, when coercive measures were passed to stop public meetings, when reactionary laws were enacted to restrict the liberties of Englishmen. The panic passed away after the Napoleonic wars were over, and the Reform came in 1832. The reactionary period through which we are passing will end before long and wise English statesmen will perceive in the future, as they have perceived in the past that England's duty and England's interests are the same in India, to consolidate British rule by extending not restricting, self-government by conciliating, not alienating a loyal and a grateful nation. Gentlemen, it is possible to prevent distress and disasters and death from famines, to spread prosperity and contentment, and to evoke the zealous and loyal support of a grateful nation only by conceding to the people,—in so far as is safely possible,—the blessings of self-government. Gentlemen, it is not possible without this concession, without admitting the people to a real share in the control of their own affairs, to save India from distress and discontent and deaths from famines. Therefore, as an old and faithful and retired servant of the Indian Government I have thought it my duty to raise my voice to urge the adoption of the better and the wiser course,—the only course which can save my countrymen from preventible disasters and deaths, and can consolidate British Rule in India.

THE FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

As to the total British force either in South Africa, on its way there, or under orders, Mr. J. Powell Williams Financial Secretary to the War Office, made an interesting statement at Queensbury on December 7th. Mr. Williams was speaking after the orders for the mobilisation of the 6th Division had been given, and he is reported by the "Times" as follows: "When they had all arrived their would be 14 regiments of cavalry (8,660 men of all ranks), 7 horse batteries of artillery, 27 field batteries and one mountain battery of six guns each, or 240 guns in all. Those, with the men with ammunition and details, reached a total strength of 8,940. Then there were 3,200 engineers of all ranks. Of infantry there would be 4 battalions of Guards, 54 battalions of the Line, not taking into account those captured, and 8 companies of mounted infantry, making 61,860 infantry of all ranks. There was an Army Service Corps of 3,175, Royal Army Medical Corps of 2,380, Army Ordnance Corps 590, and another corps of about 225. The total number of British soldiers who would shortly be available was 89,070. But that was not all. They had a Naval brigade of 1,100, with 38 guns, local forces 13,200, and last, but not least, the splendid contingent from Canada and Australia numbering 2,400, which brought the total up to 105,770." Assuming that the 5th and 6th Divisions number about 11,000 men including divisional troops—the estimate given in the case of the 5th Division by the military expert of the *Fortnightly Review*—and assuming that not more than half the 5th Division have actually landed, Mr. Williams' statement would mean that the British force actually in South Africa at the present time amounts to just under 90,000 men. With the arrival of all the Fifth Division in a few days there will be 94,000; some three weeks later 105,700 men; and when the 7th and 8th Divisions arrive the British army in Africa will number not less than 128,000 men, with some 230 guns not including the siege train. In future the transport of the troops will probably be more rapid than hitherto, for the criminal cheese-paring of the Transport Department of the Admiralty in taking up slow vessels when fast liners were available has elicited indignant and unanswerable comment in England. The normal passage from Southampton to Table Bay by the mail steamers of the Castle and Union lines is 16 days, while the average passage made by the troopships is put by the "Fortnightly" writer at from 21 to 22 days, and in the disgraceful case of the Zayathla and Zibengla it was over 28 days.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MINE OFFICIAL.

COLAR GOLD FIELDS, DEC. 27.

Mr. John Carey, Assayer, Reduction Officer and Cyanide Chemist of the Balaghat Mine, has been arrested on charges of receiving and retaining stolen property, to wit, 76 chunkes of mine gold, valued at Rs. 4,560. The allegations are that on the 4th instant, his writing desk, unlocked, was found on the Coromandel Mine property by two sanitary overseers of the latter mine, and they placed it on a cooly's head and had it conveyed to the assay office of the Coromandel Mine. During transit a bar of gold fell out from the desk, and this also they took to Mr. Watts, Assayer of the Coromandel. Mr. Carey happened to be with Mr. Watts at the time, and claimed the box and gold, and took both. He gave one of the sanitary overseers currency notes for Rs. 100 as hush money, not to say anything about the find, and burnt the desk, his reasons being that it was of no use, as it was damaged to a frightful extent. A few days after one of the sanitary overseers communicated what took place to the cashier of the Coromandel Mine, and the latter to his Superintendent, and the latter again to the Superintendent of the Balaghat Mine. Mr. Carey had the gold secured in the assay office in a safe of his mine, and when he came to hear that enquiries were being made about the gold, he handed the same over to his Superintendent, stating that he kept the gold in safe custody to see if any body would put in a claim for it. The matter was then placed in the hands of the police, and Mr. Carey was arrested, and liberated on bail. A few days before, the assay house of the Balaghat Mine was broken into, and some articles stolen. A report was made to the police, but no complaint of the loss of gold.

The Hon. E. Norton, of Madras, instructed by Mr. James Shortt, is retained by the defence; and Mr. Lubeck, of Bangalore, for the prosecution. The case will be heard before a Special Magistrate of the Gold Fields after the Christmas vacation.

MILITARY NOTES.

COLONEL TURNBULL, Commanding, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, proceeds home on appointment to the command of the 32nd Regimental District.

Captain Wilkinson, on promotion from the 8th Mountain Battery, Darjeeling, has been posted to the 18th Company, Southern Division, Garrison Artillery, Aden.

Captain Northcott, Norfolk Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Deolali Depot, vice Captain Welsh, whose tenure is expiring.

Lieutenant Hannyngton, 29th Bombay Infantry, has been granted a temporary wound pension of £70 a year for a wound received at Unyoro on the 10th October, 1898.

The Secretary of State has approved appointment of candidates from the Royal College, Canada, to the Unattached Staff Corps being continued under th tions after June, 1900.

Major D Lewis, Captain Grimshaw have qualified Captain Lyne has passe tenant Naylor has qu

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Dec.

GOOD news for cyclists. The Northampton County Council has requested that all the urban and rural districts of the county, when employing road menders to repair the roads, should repair the road, and put down the broken granite in sections, so as to always leave open one side of the road for the use of cyclists. It is stated that in response, the different bodies have signified their intention of having only one portion of the road done at a time and this is to be completed and rolled before the other part is interfered with. It seems as though the golden age for wheelmen is fast approaching. What the effect of this will be upon those rabid velophobists who would like to see the whole wheeling race extirpated, it is difficult to imagine. This consideration for wheelmen is an evidence not only of the increasing popularity of the pastime, but of the secret strength of the cycling interest when elections for parochial or municipal institutions come round.

Wood Green track, the famous Noth London cycling grounds where so many popular amateur and professional events have been held, is doomed to demolition. The fiat has gone forth for its dismemberment, and in its place will probably, in the fulness of time, appear blocks of suburban villas. The proprietors have decided that the ground shall be sold for building purposes and "eligible plots" will, ere long, be staked out as receptacles for bricks and mortar. Property in the neighbourhood having considerably increased in value since the present owners acquired the land, there should be sufficient money forthcoming on a sale to discharge all claims by the shareholders. However it has been determined not to begin the work of destruction until after Easter, so that the Easter racing carnival will be the last to be held there. When there's time there is hope and, even now, something may happen to save the enclosure.

What appears to be a sad case of miscarriage of justice is recorded in the cycling papers. It appears that a man of the labouring class named Herbert Maxwell—a steady sober working man, against whom there had been no shadow of disgrace—sometime in August last, hired a machine in Liverpool, and in descending an unknown hill lost control, partly owing to inability to keep his feet on the pedals. Perhaps his heavy nailed boots were not best suited to the task of controlling a machine by back-pedalling, and possibly he was a clumsy inefficient rider. He however, was certainly not a scorcher, riding oblivious of the consideration due to others. In attempting to negotiate a sharp corner and avoid certain pedestrians, he knocked down a young woman. His own fall left him unconscious and scarred for life. After nine remands he has been sentenced to three months hard labour, a penalty which seems an act of injustice, unless negligence (not of a culpable nature) is so punishable.

Now that brakes of a much more powerful class are coming into vogue, it behoves the wheelman, careful of his own safety, to see that the machine especially in the part where the brake acquires contact, is strong enough to resist the strain. The rim brake is unquestionably one of great power and is likely to be more popular than ever. But when, as is sometimes the case, the rim brake is fitted to the front wheel the objection arises that if suddenly applied when the machine is travelling at a great rate, the forks may not be strong enough to withstand the strain. Experts are agreed that the rear wheel is the place for the rim brake, as the back stays are supported by the chain compression stays and top tube etc, and therefore capable of withstanding a far greater brake strain than the unprotected front forks. It is the custom of many firms to fit tandem rims to the rear wheel to withstand the rim brake stress as it has been found that a lighter rim is not always reliable.

In certain parts of the country it seems impossible for the cyclist to obtain even-handed justice. It is a lamentable truth that the prejudice which exists against wheelmen is so strong in certain quarters as to absolutely obscure the sense of fairness and right which is usually a distinguishing trait even of our unpaid magistracy. At Lincoln recently, a farmer's daughter was cycling with a friend to a dance. The wheelman who was her escort, passed the villiage policeman who stepped aside from the road to make room for him and immediately stepped back again, not apparently having observed the lady. The result was a collision by which the lady was knocked off her machine and so seriously shaken and bruised, that she had to wend her way homeward. Probably the grief and mortification at not being able to attend the dance, added to her discomfiture, which was not abated by the threat of a summons for riding without a light. Before the bench, she stated that her lamp was burning, and that the shock of the collision which so far as she was concerned was unavoidable had extinguished the light. Her companion supported the story, that immediately prior to the crash, her lamp was burning. It was all to no purpose. The bench preferred the evidence of the policeman and the defendant was fined.

In the clash of conflicting argument, which are now being advanced on all sides, a controversy by the way which usually follows upon the heels of the shows as to whether the shows should be continued or abolished, a very apt suggestion has been made by one big cycle firm. These gentlemen argue that whether two distinct shows are an advantage or not the holding of the cycle exhibitions in November is a mistake. They urge, it would be a distinct advantage to hold the shows about February, because then the cyclist would be thinking seriously of buying, and would probably give his orders at the shows. At present, there is a considerable interval between the holding of the shows and the next riding season. Christmas appears with all its attractions and distractions, and a blank wall of more pressing and more seasonable things than cycling intervenes, to the exclusion of memories of that which has been seen at Sydenham and Islington.

One of the strongest statements made in favour of free-wheels, if that of the Editor of the "Irish Cyclist," who in the course of a chatty dissertation on winter riding mentions the difficulty experienced on returning to the old pattern fixed machine after riding a free-wheel continuously for any length of time. He says, and he drops the observation quite casually, that "I am quite confident that once a rider has got used to a free-wheel machine and appreciates its advantages that he will never return to a fixed wheel again." In his own case, as he is a great cycle-polo player, a return to the fixed wheel is imperative, for polo cycles must have "fixed" pedals.

As an evidence of the activity of those who are the guardians of the English motor industry, it may be mentioned that the Motor Car Club has arranged to give £600 in prizes for inventions relating to the improvement of motors. This sum will be divided into four one hundred pound prizes, and four of fifty pounds. It is expressly stated that lucky inventors and prospective prize winners will not have to relinquish their patent rights. Moreover, in the case of a poor man being among the lucky ones, and should his pecuniary position be such that he is hampered for want of cash, the British Motor Car Co., will assist him in protecting his rights by patent, or otherwise.

American single tube tyres have never quite "caught on" with English riders, probably because of the difficulty experienced in repairing same, if punctured and the lack of "life" associated with heavily vulcanized machine-made tyres. Their chief claim has hitherto been their cheapness. But it would seem as though this saving clause is about apply no longer. News comes from America that a suit which has lasted three years has just been determined in New York, whereby a master patent has been established which is said to apply to every make of single tube tyres on the market. If this be so and the question of licenses and royalties is about to be raised then the price of single tube tyres will probably go up, and another factor which will tend to make them less popular in England will have been created.

J. Platt-Betts, the famous Dunlop crack, is laying himself out for a good season in 1900. At present he is resting but living in his usual systematic way indulging in plenty of fresh air and easy walking. He will devote more time to sprint work in the future.

THE Court officials have got themselves into great trouble (the "World" tells us) by the eccentric manner in which the invitations for the State banquet at Windsor Castle were dispensed. Members of Households and Court functionaries actually formed a majority of the company, and in order to make room for them the wives of Cabinet Ministers and a large number of distinguished persons were excluded. At previous State banquets Cabinet Ministers and their wives and ex-Cabinet Ministers and their wives have been invited, also ex-great officers; but on this occasion only three Ministers were allowed to bring their wives, and only four ex-Ministers were invited altogether, and no wives; while ex-great officers were left out entirely; nor were there any representatives of the class defined by Lord Beaconsfield as "the ... nobility."

...E AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and ... the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicat- ... rous adhesions to the teeth, nothing ... NDS' ODONTO. It removes all impuri- ... imparts a pearl-like whiteness to ... healthy action of the gums, ... for ROWLANDS ODONTO, of

..."—Cigarettes in ... conists.

THE MADRAS EXAMINATION SCANDAL.

ONE of the most important projects brought forward at the recent Educational Conference was Mr. Stone's proposal to abolish the Matriculation Examination, or rather so to revolutionise the method of conducting it as practically to make the present examination extinct. To the vast majority of teachers Mr. Stone's suggestion will in all probability come as a surprise. The idea however, is not in itself new. From paras. 323 and 325 of the Report of the Education Commission it will be seen that objections to the method of conducting the Examination and to the fact that the Examination fixes one standard as the goal of all Secondary Education were fully considered, though no immediate remedy was thought feasible. Nevertheless, though the matter was discussed by the Education Commission, to Mr. Stone belongs the credit of being the first to bring the matter before the Educational public in a form likely to awaken thought, and lead some day to a practical result.

Probably every Educational man of any experience will frankly admit the evils caused to education in our High Schools by the existence of the Matriculation Examination, but surely few will hold that the time has come to make the sweeping change suggested by Mr. Stone. The immediately important point, however, is the bearing of Mr. Stone's arguments on the question of the retention of the Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations. Mr. Stone speaks of "the enormous power exerted by the University over Upper Secondary and, consequently, over Lower Secondary and even Primary Education". Would it not be well, then in preparation for the desired abolition or modification of the present Matriculation Examination, to begin at the foundations and abolish the Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations? Pupils at the earlier stages being entirely immature are likely to be much more injuriously affected by the evil influences that affect more advanced students. If there is to be a healthy independence in lads entering on a University career they must be trained from the beginning to observe and reason. If our educational system is cramping both to teachers and pupils in the higher standards, let us remedy matters by beginning at the lower standards, and by releasing teachers of Primary and Lower Secondary Schools from the bondage of public examinations; let them have full liberty to teach so as to train the children's minds and not cram so as to secure examination passes. Mr. Stone's proposals may seem Utopian at present but if a beginning is made by amending matters through the abolition of the lower public examinations, the time may come when a wiser method may be employed in obtaining the objects for which the Matriculation examination has been instituted.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	4	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	2	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	28	7	46
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	11	4	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	1	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	40
Total	79	42	243
Total plague deaths to date	61,721	53,947	
Same date last year	20	23	128

DAMAUN.

On Monday, the 25th instant, a Khambatan died of plague at Vadi-Falia in Lower Damaun. Yesterday, the 26th instant, another recipient of the daily *kanji* charity, a female of Doobla caste, died suddenly in a compound of Mr. Damaunwala, before the distribution of *kanji* commenced.

Inoculations commenced yesterday at Shet Damaunwala's residence at Lower Damaun, when Dr. R. M. Kalapesi, from 3 to 5-30 p.m., inoculated 138 persons, whereof 82 were Parsis, 21 Doobias, 15 Naiks, 13 Dhorias, 3 Bramins, 2 Khojas, 1 Agri and 1 Kooknoo—of these 49 were Mr. Damaunwala's garden servants.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th December 1899.

1. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gunner A. H. Evans.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Honorary Secretary for the Children's New Year Party will be glad to receive notice of the ages and sexes of the children of members who propose attending the party on the 6th January.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th December 1899.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade this week.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 4781 Volunteer C F Smith to "A" Company, and No. 4787 Volunteer A T Colville to "G" Company.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, DEC. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left here at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON DEC. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here on the 24th afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here day before yesterday morning.

SUEZ DEC. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nankin (extra) left here at day-light to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of the 6th January next.

COLOMBO, DEC. 28.

Mail steamer Omrah from Australia arrived.

French mail steamer Dupleix from Calcutta arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Annam, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at noon arrived at Suez on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 11 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger, 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-8
Bar Silver	27 15-16

The sum of about £700,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th December, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·984
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		69·7
Dew Point		65·8
Relative humidity of Air		0·669
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		70·0
General Directions of wind' NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours'	miles	179

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

WAR AND WEAPONS.

WITH CROWBAR AND GUN-COTTON.

WE have heard so much lately about the demolition of bridges, the destruction of railways, and the cutting of telegraphic communication, that our readers may be interested in a short description of the manner in which the different objects can be effected by the aid of the implements usually carried by troops accompanying an army in the field.

Important demolitions would usually be entrusted to the men of the Royal Engineers accompanying an army, and to enable them to carry out their work each Field Company carries in its wagons a supply of all the tools and explosives likely to be required, and is competent not only to wreck in the most scientific manner any structure marked for demolition, but also to repair the ravages of an enemy when bridges have been blown up or other obstacles to progress placed in the way of the troops.

As cavalry is the most mobile arm and consequently is the first in the advance and the last in the retreat, a proportion of cavalry soldiers, not less than twelve per squadron go through a training as pioneers, which includes instruction in preparing bivouacs, water supply, filters, shelter trenches, in rendering houses and localities defensible, in the making of field bridges from spars and other materials, and in the use of explosives for demolition. In every squadron four men, trained in this manner, ride in the ranks, provided with a couple of pounds of gun-cotton, compressed into slabs or discs, primers, and other implements. In addition 14½lb is carried in pack-saddle cases, and 100 lb. in the two small-arm ammunition carts, so that a cavalry regiment on service will have at its command at least 139lb. of gun-cotton.

When a squadron is detailed on a special mission or destruction, any additional tools and explosives required would naturally be issued to them from the Engineer park or from the nearest Field Company, and if necessary specially-selected officers and sappers would be sent with them to assist them in carrying out their task.

It is usual to talk in rather a loose manner about blowing up bridges. Anyone who has had experience either of field days on peace manœuvres or of the war game will have noticed how readily the combatants are apt to have recourse to the blowing up of bridges to gain a momentary advantage, and if a cavalry patrol should have been for some few minutes in undisputed possession of a bridge, it is too usually assumed that the possibility of its destruction cannot be disputed.

Fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, the effective demolition of a stout masonry bridge, or of an iron-girder railway bridge on stout masonry piers, is by no means so simple a measure as is too readily assumed by the ignorant, but requires the use of a quantity of powerful explosives and the possession of a good deal of technical knowledge on the part of those undertaking the task, which are not always to be met with in the light troops of an army.

The explosive carried by our cavalry pioneers, and which is generally used by sappers in demolitions, is gun-cotton, which is preferable to dynamite, as being less purely local in its effects and much safer and easier to handle, though dynamite has an advantage in being plastic, a quality which admits of its being fitted into narrow and irregular holes, such as are used for blasting rock.

Dynamite is usually issued in 2oz. cartridges wrapped in parchment paper, and can be fired by the use of a safety fuse and the service detonator known as No. 8. The fuse, which is also known as "Bickford, No. 9," consists of a train of fine gunpowder, enclosed in jute yarn and waterproofed so that it will burn under water. It is coloured black, to distinguish it from the orange-coloured instantaneous fuse, and will burn at the rate of one yard in seventy to eighty seconds. This safety fuse cannot, except with great difficulty, be lighted by a match; a port fire, for which the ordinary smoker's fuses may be substituted, will be required.

Gun-cotton has the great advantage of being fit for use either in its wet or dry state. As when wet it is safer to handle and less liable to accidental detonation, it is customary to carry it in this condition and for convenience sake it is usually made up in the form of slabs, a shade over six inches square, varying from 1 1-8 to 1 3-8 inches in thickness, and from 1 1-2 to 2lb. in weight. For cavalry pioneers special slabs weighing 1lb. and of the same size as one-half of a 2lb slab are provided. In each slab are two holes, one 1 1-4in. in diameter, the other 1 3-4in. across, which are intended to hold the primer of dry guncotton necessary in combination with the detonator already described, for the successful detonation of the charge.

Suppose, now, that our cavalry pioneers or our sappers, provided with the necessary equipment, have reached the bridge doomed to destruction. A short survey of the structure must be made in order to determine the best means of compassing its ruin, and also to gain a clue, by obtaining measurement of its breadth and the thickness and quality of its piers, as to the amount of gun-cotton or other explosive which will be required. The amount of damage to be done will depend very much on the time at our disposal. It is obvious that with a bridge of several spans the most damage will be done if one or two piers are ruined, as each pier destroyed will necessarily bring down two arches; if the bridge have only one arch, springing from two piers one each side of the river, it will be necessary, if its complete destruction be desired, to attack one or both of the piers. Should it, however, suffice to render the bridge unserviceable for a limited time only, or should our own resources forbid the idea of blowing up both piers, we shall have to content ourselves with placing our explosives either under the centre of the arch and contiguous to its under-surface or else in a trench cut across the road surface of the arch itself, as near to the centre as possible. If it be decided on to attack the piers—and this will only be the case when time is unlimited or where they are thin and high—the charge should be placed where the section of the pier is least, and should, if possible, be placed in a grove cut in it, which reduces the thickness of masonry to be destroyed, and also renders it easier to "tamp" the charge itself, and all charges should be "tamped"—that is, pressed or secured in position with stones or other material wedged around them—wherever possible.

The actual quantity of explosive required is given by a series of formulæ, with which it is not necessary to trouble our readers, but is considerably larger than is popularly supposed, as may be gathered from the fact that the charge of gun-cotton required to destroy a brick pier twenty feet across and eight feet thick will be no less than 850lb., if untamped, or half the quantity if tamped. To destroy a brick wall up to two feet thick about 2lb. of gun-cotton per foot run will be required, or 1lb. if the charge can be tamped. These figures will give some idea of the difficulty and the technical skill involved in destroying brick or masonry bridges.

If the bridge be like that so commonly met with carrying the railway across the rivers of South Africa—namely, an iron-girder bridge resting on stone piers—the method of destroying it will only slightly vary in detail. As before, the best results will be obtained by the destruction of one pier, which will involve two spans in its ruin; but these piers are usually fairly solid, and it is generally found both quicker and cheaper, though less effective in its results to destroy the roadway between the piers. This may be accomplished either by exploding gun-cotton underneath where the ends of the girders rest on the piers, or more quickly by cutting through the girders themselves at the centre. Girder bridges as a rule depend on two main girders, which carry the line and go right across the span, and these only need be attacked, and as a rule the best effect will be obtained with the least expenditure of explosive by attacking them where they rest on their supports at either end. The exact manner of arranging the charge will depend on the form of the girders, but, roughly speaking, it it is only essential to pack the part to be destroyed with slabs of gun-cotton, secured by as heavy a lashing as possible, and then to detonate your charge. Girder bridges can obviously be destroyed much more easily than masonry arches. Besides attacking railways at their most vital parts—the bridges—a great deal of damage can be done by destroying the line itself. Our chief store of military experience in the scientific destruction of railways is obtained from the operations of this nature of the Americans in their civil war. It is related how on one occasion 2,000 cavalry were dismounted and formed along a rail in single rank outside of it, and all facing the same way. The rails at each extremity of the line of men were disconnected. At a given signal the men, seizing the rail and lifting together, turned the whole rail, sleepers and all, over, and were able to throw it down to the bottom of the high embankment, a good example of the manner of inflicting the greatest possible damage in the shortest possible time. But the rails, even when thus removed, can be speedily replaced by skilled men, so it is advisable to make bonfires of the sleepers, heat the rails in them, and then *twist*, not band, them out of shape. To do this effectually men must be provided with special appliances in the shape of stout iron hooks to grip the ends of the heated rails and ropes. The most effective method of all is to remove the rails and sleepers bodily in wagons, but it takes time and more careful previous organisation than is usually possible.

The telegraph, the value of which as a means of communication is every day becoming more apparent formes also a vulnerable point in the communication of an army. The destruction of the ordinary overland line is obviously simplicity itself and is quite within the power of the most roughly equipped patrols; but if the services of trained electricians are available, very much more serious trouble can be given than that in the power of the ordinary raiding party on mischief bent Cunningly-devised "faults," mysterious leakages, and earth-contacts, difficult to detect, will enormously delay the restoration of communications being in the first place almost impossible to locate, while the skilled electricians may also be able to render their side great service by "tapping" the enemy's messages and supplying him with misleading information.

Where wires are laid underground their course can generally be traced by a careful search for the "test boxes," usually about one hundred yards apart. When the wire is found it should be dug up, a considerable length here and there cut out and removed, and the earth replaced as carefully as possible to avoid giving any clue to the enemy as to the position of the damage.—W. E. C. in the *Westminster Gazette.*

LONDON AND PARIS.

A COMPARISON.

THE first impression of London, says Mr. Charles Whibley in "Macmillan's Magazine," is an impression of silence. This seeming paradox has more than once been noted by Parisians, and with perfect justice. London, the busy workshop of the world, is silent. No cobbles persuade the cart-wheels to a restless rattle; the tyres of the cabs roll tranquilly over wood or asphalte; the foot-passengers hustle by in business-like quietude, or they greet one another without gesture and without effusion. In Paris all is movement, bustle, and joyousness; nobody is in a hurry, yet everybody flashes his hands and his tongue at the same rate. The one city is silent with haste, the other is noisy with a nonchalant leisure.

THE HORSES OF LONDON.

And then the horses of London? Are they not masterful and superb? Are they not driven with a certainty and calm which make the hazardous blundering of the French coachman a hideous memory? The hansom, moreover, has more character than any chariot of the world; its rare apparition on the Boulevards gives you a touch of home-sickness; but in London it belongs to the landscape, and harmonises perfectly not only with the tall hat, but with the height of the houses under whose shadow it passes. There they rush, the fleet-wheeled hansoms of Piccadilly, as though they were parts of an elegant monumental frieze.

THE HORROR OF THE SKY-SIGN.

But if the horses come as a happy surprise, the streets themselves have strangely altered, and even the Strand has changed its old complexion. The unaccustomed eye is conscious of a new glitter, and divines not whence it comes. At night the problem is easily solved. The hideous sky-signs, which applaud in changing colours the merits of some intolerable drug, or implore you to buy some sustaining compound for your stomach's sake, might transform the face of a prairie. They wink, they shift, they scintillate, they go out. Now yellow plays on red; now darkness pockets all the colours, and the passer-by is not only distressed by these sudden apparitions, he is even prompted to the cultivation of a new vice. As his cab rushes by the illuminated spot, he will hazard all the money in one pocket against all the money in another that the red light will not flash again until he is swept off out of sight.

THE GROWING DARKNESS OF LONDON.

A return to London is a return to sombre walls and ugly hoardings, which makes the regret for Paris all the sharper. Nor is it only on her walls that London exhibits her dinginess. She is duskier than of yore, and the thickening darkness is due neither to more frequent fogs, nor to a heavier fall of that black snow which covers books and furniture alike. The truth is that the houses of London are growing loftier and are casting longer shadows. The passion for flats, combined with the greed of landlords is more resolutely excluding the sun from our streets. London ought always to remain a city of low houses. A southern town delights in many storeys and a narrow street, for it provides a shelter from the sun as well as a path for the traveller. But London is not too rich in light, and it is forced, moreover, to fight the fog from November to March. Three or four storeys, then, and a wide road are London's reasonable necessity.

ITS MANY-SIDED CHARACTERS.

The tall flats of London, then, exclude the sun, and, being built of materials which absorb rather than reflect the light, increase the gloom of city and suburb alike. But the folly of councils and architects cannot abolish the immemorial grandeur of our capital. While Paris is touched with the finger of beauty, London preserves intact her ancient character. Perhaps "character" would better represent the truth, since there is no corner of London which is not stamped indelibly with its own mark. Blinfold a lover of London, and remove his bandage in any street you please, and a quick glance at the houses, a half-look at the passers-by, will tell him where he is.

THE HOMES OF PLEASURE AND COMFORT.

Which is it, then, Paris or London, for a sanely conducted life? As I have said, it depends upon temperament. The one is the home of pleasure, the other of comfort. Paris wears the open smile of joyousness upon her face. London is like a Moorish palace, whose dark, austere outside is a deceptive cloak to the luxury within. The Parisian loves his *cafe*: the Londoner haunts his club; and while the one sits at a public corner, which for him is the navel of the world, the other rigidly excludes the people, and takes a certain delight in boring himself where no stranger may witness the comfortable process. Thus you may typify the contrast between London and Paris; here the club, there the *cafe*, which with their different advantages correspond to the difference in the national temperament.

THE COMFORT OF HOME-COMING.

To be abroad in a time of stress is for a man of spirit an intolerable affliction. How can we listen with equanimity to the partial (or impartial) discussion of a situation which involves our country's honour? The man who wakes up in his own land has at least a sense of home; the trees, the birds, the roads of the country, the cabs, the clubs, the parks of town are all familiar to him. Beyond that, he knows, if he have any faith in the government of the hour that he can endorse the collective opinion of his fellow-men. So he may go through life with his nerves calm, and with no single bristle of antagonism on end.

AUSTRALIA FOR OUR YOUNG MEN.

A COLONIAL ESTIMATE.

The Rev. W. H. Fitchett, the well-known author of "Deeds that Won the Empire" and "Fights for the Flag," has been giving a representative of the "Young Man" his view of the prospects of emigrants to Australia and the social and political life of that country.

WHAT AUSTRALIA OFFERS.

There are some things Australia does not offer, Mr. Fitchett said. It does not offer, for example, opportunities of sudden and easily-won wealth, and it is scarcely the field to which young fellows who fail here ought to be sent, in the hope that they will succeed there. Australia is sometimes treated as a sort of moral sanitorium, and all sorts of moral wrecks are sent there in the hope that a change of geography will bring a change of character. But "they change their skies but not their souls" who cross the sea. There are some things, however, which Australia does offer. It offers a perfect climate, easier social conditions than England has, and open doors to every vocation in life. England is gridironed with almost impossible social barriers. A young fellow born in one class does not find it easy to climb to another. Now with us social differences are faint, labour is light, all classes are pretty much on a level, no one Church has any social or legal preference over another; and so Australia does offer conditions of life which make the maximum of comfort and the maximum of freedom possible. I know of no other country in the world where men earn their livelihood more easily, and flavour labour with holidays and enjoyment more abundantly, than in Australia.

THE COMMERCIAL EMIGRANT.

The young men who have the best opportunity in Australia are those with a business training and a little Capital. A young fellow with character, intelligence, and business knowledge, without capital, may get on admirably, but he has some risks; he may have to wait for a while. If he has a little capital he can almost certainly find a business opening, which won't prove a short and easy cut to a great fortune, but will give him an assured position and all the comforts of life. But if possible he ought to have some little resources of money, as the area of employment in commerce is, I imagine, about as preoccupied in the Colonies as in England. Yet any Englishman or Scotchman, with the excellent commercial training which England and Scotland give, and with the severer standard of application to which they are trained—severer than is known in the Colonies—will, as a rule, go ahead of the Colonial youth himself.

THE FARMING EMIGRANT.

Another class to which Australia offers a career is young fellows trained to some handicraft or to agriculture or gardening, or dairy-work. If such a young fellow, again, has a little capital, he has an additional chance of success. He will find in all the Colonies land abundant, cheap, often at an absolutely nominal rent, with railways near; and while the climate has its uncertainties, I don't know that the Australian climate is more capricious than any other. And the market for Australian produce has been of late years steadied, and amazingly enlarged, by the better trade relations established with the United Kingdom. Dairy produce and fruit are flowing into British markets from Australia, with the result that Australian dairy farms and orchards become highly profitable forms of industry. If a young fellow knows a handicraft and has no money, he will find resources enough in his hands to make him sure of a comfortable livelihood; and if he has character, is sober, diligent, and honest, he will quickly make a happy home for himself.

WHAT YOUNG AUSTRALIA IS LIKE.

The young Australian ripens soon, and is on that account, I think, less likely to have enduring physical fibre than the sturdy British stock from which he sprang. But he is quick-brained, active intensely given to field sports, enthusiastic in his hates and loves. The typical Australian is an Englishman with a dash of sunshine in him. He takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, too. Our politics are, from the humanitarian and social points of view, much in advance of yours. Our Conservative would be an advanced Liberal here. And we have greatly enlarged the function of the State. The State owns all the railways and telephones, as well as the post-offices, and is expected to assist all struggling industries and to kill all social evils to a degree which would seem alarming to the sober English folk. It lends money to farmers, buys up big estates and subdivides them for men of small capital, limits the hours of labour, and more than one Colony has undertaken old-age pensions. In a word, the State is generally expected to be—sometimes in a quite absurd degree—a sort of human Providence.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE opening ceremony in connection with the recently organised Ormskirk Club passed off most pleasantly. The weather was propitious, which is a great consideration in connection with events of this description, and members turned up in force to do honour to the president, the Earl of Lathom, who, in a very happy and appropriate speech declared the Clubhouse open. This building although not of the palatial dimensions of many of the residences of local clubs, is most convenient, and quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the members—at least for the present, although, judging by the enthusiasm with which the the game has been taken up in the district, there is every prospect of an extension being required in the near future.

The course, although only one of nine holes, affords a really excellent test of the game, only two of the nine being in any way what may be termed "levellers"—the first and the sixth—and the natural hazards which have to be encountered at the latter, and the difficulty of the approach, more than compensate for any want of length. In fact, it is one of the prettiest holes of its class that I have ever come across on any course. The first hole, on the other hand, is neither good nor interesting, but a start had to be made somewhere, and it is probably best to have an easy hole to commence with, as, in case of a crowded green, the players are enabled to get away quickly. Hanging about on the first tee is very irritating, even to the mildest-tempered individual. On Saturday it was suggested that it might be better if the tee was brought forward, and the hole made into a one-shot affair of, say, about 180 yards. This would be an improvement, and on consideration I have come to the conclusion that the suggestion is good, as, in the first instance, it would obviate any chance of danger to members coming out of the club-house—and I am told that there are players in the Ormskirk Club who are young, vigorous, and erratic enough to make the club-house a hazard—whilst in addition the difference in length could be compensated for by lengthening the last hole to a green in the vicinity of the present tee to the first hole. I certainly think that an extra twenty or thirty yards would improve the hole as at its present length a long driver can reach the green in three, even with a missed stroke, either from the tee or through the green, as M'Ewan twice proved on Saturday.

The second, third, and fourth holes are all ideal two-shot holes, whilst the fifth is one of the prettiest short holes imaginable. The sixth I have mentioned before, whilst the seventh and eighth each require two good strokes to reach the green, especially the latter, which is exceptionally well guarded, from the back tees. It is far from a short course, and calls for a great deal of brassey play. The putting greens may not be quite perfection, but they are wonderfully good considering the short time the committee have had them in hand.

The exhibition match between Mr. Hilton and Peter M'Ewan proved very close and interesting. The professional drew ahead at the very first hole, his opponent hooking his tee shot under the wall and never being within sight of a half. The second was beautifully halved in four, as was the third, where both players placed their short approaches within a few inches of the hole. The fourth was what may be termed an in-and-out hole; M'Ewan had much the better approach, but was unfortunately trapped in the bunker beyond the green. He recovered well, and his opponent failing to take advantage of his opportunities was eventually left with a stimie which he failed to negotiate, thus giving him a lead of two holes. The fifth was halved in three, as was the sixth in four, but at the seventh M'Ewan made his first mistake, placing his second out of bounds, Mr. Hilton winning in a well-played four. At the eighth M'Ewan had a chance of increasing his lead, but a stimie robbed him.

The ninth was well halved in five, after M'Ewan had missed his drive, from which he recovered beautifully, this leaving the professional with a lead of one. At the tenth M'Ewan made his first mistake on the green a three foot putt proving too much for him, the consequence being that the match was all square for the first time. The professional compensated for this, however, by taking the eleventh in three, his second, a full brassey shot lying within six or seven feet of the hole. Then followed a succession of halves. Mr. Hilton however, secured the sixteenth, and once more brought the match on level terms. He again had the best of matters to the seventeenth, but M'Ewan ran down a useful putt of some seven or eight feet and secured a half. To the eighteenth Mr. Hilton had the best of matters after the second stroke had been played, M'Ewan failing badly with his brassey, but he made amends for this with a splendid third—a full shot on to the green—and eventually had the satisfaction of winning the hole and the match, for Mr. Hilton was weak with his third and fourth, finally failing to hole a three foot putt for the half. As has been said, it was an excellent match, in which the marked feature was the accurate manner in which both players approached with their wooden clubs. Time after time full brassey shots rested within a few yards of the hole. In driving there was little in it, but in the brassey play Mr. Hilton had a slight advantage, though this was more than compensated for by the accurate holing out of the Southport professional. The latter missed one very easy putt at the tenth green, but otherwise there was very little fault to be found with his short game, and on several occasions he saved himself by running down putts of from two to four yards. Approximately his score was 77, an excellent performance when we consider that the "par" standard would work out at 73 or 74.

Last week I had the pleasure of paying a visit to the links of the Manchester Club at Trafford Park. This society is gradually becoming what may be termed the central club in the Manchester district, as they now boast a membership well in excess of any institution in the immediate vicinity, and which now includes nearly every golfer of note in the district. On present appearances there should be no doubt as to the future of the Manchester Club, which, it may be mentioned by the way, is one of the very oldest in the kingdom. It has passed through many vicissitudes of fortune during its history. In fact, at one time it had almost entirely passed out of existence, but it has now risen triumphant on the ashes of its past, and has apparently a great future before it. The club have certainly every advantage to work upon. They possess a club-house for magnificence second to none in the kingdom. In fact as in the case of the nursery tale of the old woman who lived in a shoe, they have so many rooms at their disposal that they "don't know what to do"; whilst they can probably claim to be the only club who possess the advantages of having a private chapel of their own. It is regrettable to state, however, that rumour has it that the members do not thoroughly appreciate this advantage. In addition to having a magnificent club-house the Manchester Club can also claim a first-class inland course. The turf is excellent, and the golf is good. The first nine holes, although on the short side, are undoubtedly the most interesting; the hazards are well laid out, and with the exception of the first and fifth, the greens are either well protected by hazards or are of excellent length. The home half of the course is considerably longer than the outward half, but is scarcely so interesting; whilst there is certainly room for improvement in the distribution of the artificial hazards. It may be mentioned, however, that the first nine holes have recently been overhauled by the committee as regards the placing of the hazards, and it is the intention of that body to do a similar service as regards the last portion of the links. There is every prospect of the Manchester Club eventually having one of the best inland courses in the kingdom.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th December, 1899, on 1,615·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	4,72,000	7,000	5,86,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	287	4	356
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,21,015	81,09,316	1,63,515	1,07,93,846
Total for 24 weeks	26,28,015	85,81,316	1,70,515	1,13,79,846
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,808	2,74,330	7,540	3 93 878
Per mile of Ry do.	67	164	4	235
Total to corresponding date do.	29,41,079	51,95 848	1,51,572	82 91,499

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,92,122
Do. to date .... „ 30,88,347

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 28.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Motilal Ratanji Kothari to act as Fifth Grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Palanpur, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Gangadhar Godbole on leave or pending further orders.

Capt W Beale, Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to India within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, on relief, to do duty as Political Agent, Janjira.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayen Bhide, Joint Subordinate Judge, Rajapur, to be Joint Subordinate Judge of Vengurla and Malwan.

The following officers in the district of Khandesh are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district:—Rao Saheb Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar, Sub Judge, Shirpur, Rao Saheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, Sub Judge, Amalner, and Mr E F Rego, Sub-Judge, Erandol.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Damodar Govind Gharpure, acting First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Umreth.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, on the expiration of the term of his appointment as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad; Rao Saheb Vallubhai Pranvallabh Parikh, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dohad; Rao Saheb Govind Balwantrao Laghate, on relief, to join his appointment as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan; Rao Bahadur Dwarkanath Narayan Ranadive, on the expiration of the term of his appointment as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Kajat, displacing Rao Saheb Dattatraya Anant I'gnji; and Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangoli on the expiration of the term of his appointment as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Khed, displacing Rao Saheb Krishnarao Rangarao Jalihal.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Raghunath Kulkarni, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Vengurla, in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr J K N Kabraji, Asst Collr in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J K N Kabraji, on completion of the General Administration Report, 1898-99, to be Asst Collr Dharwar, and Mr C V Vernon, B A, (Oxon), I C S, on relief to be Asst Collr and Personal Asst, under the Famine Relief Code, to the Collector of Broach.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Cassum Noor Mahomed, a Master in Messrs. Shepherd and Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Nowroji Jehangirji Gamadia to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr N N Wadia, CIE., deceased.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

Asst Surgn H G Copcutt is appointed on Plague duty at Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad District under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

The services of Lieut H C Steen, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J McNeill, I C S, on relief at Dharwar, to be Chief Executive Officer in charge of Plague operations in Poona City and Cantonment under the Plague Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vaman Ganesh Khire a sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Satara District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Anant Sitaram Desai, B A, LL B, is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Malvan in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr Sitaram Raghunath Desai, deceased.

Mr Ramkrishna Vithal Ghaisas is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Dapoli in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr Krishnaji Abaji Karandikar, deceased.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th December, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	99,000	2,41,000	4,000	3,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	523	8	746
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	20,55,374	48,77,973	59,672	69,93,019
Total for 24 weeks	21,54,374	51,18,973	63,672	73,37,019
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	79,256	2,00,566	5,236	2,85,058
Per mile of Ry. do.	172	435	11	618
Total to corresponding date do.	17,90,723	38,16,114	89,607	56,96,444

Increase for the week .... Rs. 58,942
Ditto to date .... „ 16 40,575

THE Rev. R. C. Fillingham, vicar of Hexton, speaking at Wellingborough, said that he no longer believed in the efficacy of moral suasion for putting down Ritualism. He had formed a body of men several hundreds strong, a hundred of whom, early in the New Year, would go to some London church, where illegal practices were carried on, and tell the vicar, before the service commenced, that they would not allow the service to proceed if he used any Romish vestment, or did not conduct the service in a simple way. Talking would no longer do. Protestants must take the law into their own hands, use actual physical force, and not allow clergymen to perform with Romish rags. The Bishops would not do their duty until they were frightened.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

INSENSITES and others have been speculating as to the title of the Master's new play. It will, we hear, be called "Naar vi dode vaagner": "When we dead awaken." No date can yet be named for the publication of the play. Certainly, we shall not get it this side of Christmas.

The memoir of the Duchess of Teck will be published soon after Christmas. Its greatest interest lies in the picture it presents of the English Court at a particular period. This was following the death of the Prince Consort, when the Queen was in retirement. The Princess Royal was married and in Germany, the Prince of Wales was only about twenty, and the rest of the Queen's children were too young to be prominent in affairs. Princess Mary of Cambridge was a leader at Court in those days, and her journals are an interesting record of them.

Mark Twain's literary activities this week have included the frequent writing of his signature in the first volume of the new collected edition of his works. The task has been the greater in that the signature is a double-barrelled one—"S. L. Clemens," and after that, within brackets, the more familiar "Mark Twain." Messrs. Chatto begin to publish the edition on Monday, and handsome and taking it is. It opens with "The Innocents Abroad," which brought Mark Twain full measure of fame in 1869, two years after "The Jumping Frog" had appeared in San Francisco.

One other biography of first-rate importance we are to have before Christmas interrupts the publishing season. It is the Life of Archbishop Benson, by his son, Mr. Arthur Benson, which Messrs. Macmillan have arranged to publish this day week. Mr. Arthur Benson is a master at Eton, already a known writer, and a contributor to the volume of choral songs which is appearing as a tribute to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. At first, it would appear, he was doubtful whether he ought to undertake his father's biography. The Bishop of Durham influenced the decision with the advice, "It will be a great and difficult work, but it is your work."

Mr. Arthur Benson mentions several circumstances which have assisted him in preparing the biography. One has been the readiness with which his father's friends and contemporaries have contributed their recollections. Again, in his later days Dr. Benson kept, with extreme fulness, a diary of the events in which he was concerned. Indeed, the existence of this diary has made the relation of the years of his Primacy a comparatively easy task. The diary is understood to be so candid a document that the whole of it can hardly be published yet. The biography, which makes two large volumes, is rich in portraits and pictures.

Mr. Batsford is publishing a volume which derives interest from the events now in progress in South Africa. By pen, pencil, and photograph Mrs. Trotter illustrates the homes of the early Dutch settlers in Cape Colony. The book is an outcome of a personal study of these picturesque buildings made during a long residence in the Colony. Short historical notes accompany the illustrations, and a chapter on the origin of Old Cape Architecture is contributed by Mr. Herbert Baker. This gentleman has been identified with the expansion of Mr. Cecil Rhodes's house at Groote Schuur from the original Dutch farm-house, on which it is still modelled.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's new volume of literary essays will be published at once by Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. Harrison passes in review some of the best-known and most typical verse of Tennyson, and discusses his place in English poetry. Ruskin is discoursed upon as a master of prose and a prophet, and one paper is on the text of his eightieth birthday. Mr. Harrison analyses the philosophy and teaching of John Stuart Mill, and deals with Matthew Arnold as poet, critical philosopher, and theologian. Another figure of modern English literature who forms the subject of different essays is John Addington Symonds. Then there are various essays.

Details received from an authoritative source can now be given as to the new "discount system" which will begin in the book trade with January. It is really not a new "discount system" at all, but a strengthening of the "net system." The agreement has been subscribed to by all the important publishers, the distributing houses, and most of the booksellers. The aim is to establish the "net system" on a recognised basis, to place it as a make-weight against the practice of giving "threepence off the shilling." That practice, however, must still continue in regard to the mass of bookselling, say novels.

It has such a hold in the English book trade that it would be difficult to uproot it by any direct attack. A consolidated net system, meaning, no doubt, the eventual spread of that method of book trade, will, it is believed, furnish a corrective. Thus, after Jan. 1, every bookseller will be expected to sell a net book at the publishing price—not a penny less. Should this rule be infringed anywhere, the local branch of the Booksellers' Association is to report to headquarters. Next, the matter will be placed before the Publishers' Association, which holds the final power.

What is this power? Inquiry will be made by the Publishers' Association into the complaint, and if there has been a breach of the rule the offender will be visited in this manner: All the publishers will stop his supply of net books, unless, indeed, he chooses to pay full price for them—he will lose all discount advantages. It is thought that an effective check could thus be put upon any disposition to give "discount" on net books. Such is the scheme, and, as can be seen, it is clearly limited in scope. Even so, its results can only be determined by experience, but those concerned in it are hopeful of results beneficial to the book trade.

It is likely that the novel at which Mr. Hall Caine is now working will first appear as a serial in the "Graphic." On the other hand, the story that Mark Twain has in hand will probably be published as a book immediately he has completed it. This he hopes to do in the early spring. Next week Messrs. Putnam will issue a historical novel of the early American Navy. It is by Mr. Waldron K. Post, and introduces several real figuers of American naval annals. The uniform edition, at six shillings, of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's fiction will practically be completed by "The Second Jungle Book," which Messrs. Macmillan are just issuing. The stream of new novels has now subsided a good deal, thanks chiefly to the war, and in a measure to the approach of Christmas, when booksellers hardly add to their stocks. There is a large promise of fiction for the spring.

Captain Younghusband visited South Africa some little time ago, and wrote a book, "South Africa of To-day." Messrs. Macmillan are bringing it out in a cheap edition. It also shows the trend of reading at the moment that Mrs. Lionel Phillips's book, "Some South African Recollections," is now in a third edition, while Mr. Cloete's "Great Boer Trek," published by Mr. Murray, has reached a second edition. Father Moss is publishing with Messrs. Kegan Paul a volume of lactures delivered by him at Oxford, on subjects of Roman Catholic study. Two books which Messrs. Macmillan will publish at once are "Some Principles of Literary Criticism," by Professor Winchester, and "The Logical Bases of Education," by Professor Welton. Mr. Fisher Unwin has got ready a "Chap Book," which may be described as an anthology of recent books issued by him. As is said by the poet who sings an introduction, "For it a town of books was sacked." A biography of Dr. A. Moody-Stuart by his son is being published at once by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. The first two volumes of the work on the National Gallery which Sir Edward Poynter is editing will be issued at once by Messrs. Cassell. From January the "Badminton Magazine" is to be published by Mr. Heinemann.

The "Chillingfield Chronicles," Miss Helene Gingold's latest work will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, it is a presentation of English life during the reign of Queen Anne. The story is told by an English country gentleman of good family, and the record of his life and the lives of those near and dear to him is drawn against a back ground of the frivolous, fashionable life of the period. The central figure however, of the story is not the teller of it, but the heroine Dimonda Verulam whose acquaintance the narrator, Francis Chillingfield makes when quits a youth, she grows up peerless in beauty and wit, the theme of the story is her various love affairs, or rather the love affairs of those who fall in love with her. Although primarily a character study, the novel, nevertheless, deals copiously in incident and exciting adventure, and is the most complete as it is the most extensive effort Miss Gingold has yet accomplished. The volume is to contain a photogravure portrait of the authoress.

A SHOCKING discovery was made the other day at the village of Dhanori in the Haveli taluka. It would appear that while a villager was passing a nullah near that village he espied the body of a Pathan lying near the water. He went up to it and found that the body was headless. Intimation was at once given to the police who proceeded to the spot and search being made, the head was traced buried underground about twenty yards away. On further enquiries it was ascertained that the deceased was a cook in the service of the 28th Bombay Pioneers stationed at East Kirkee, and that his name was Hafizali. We believe that two men have been arrested on suspicion and were taken to the Faraskhana late last night for enquiries. The cause is attributed to some domestic jealousy.

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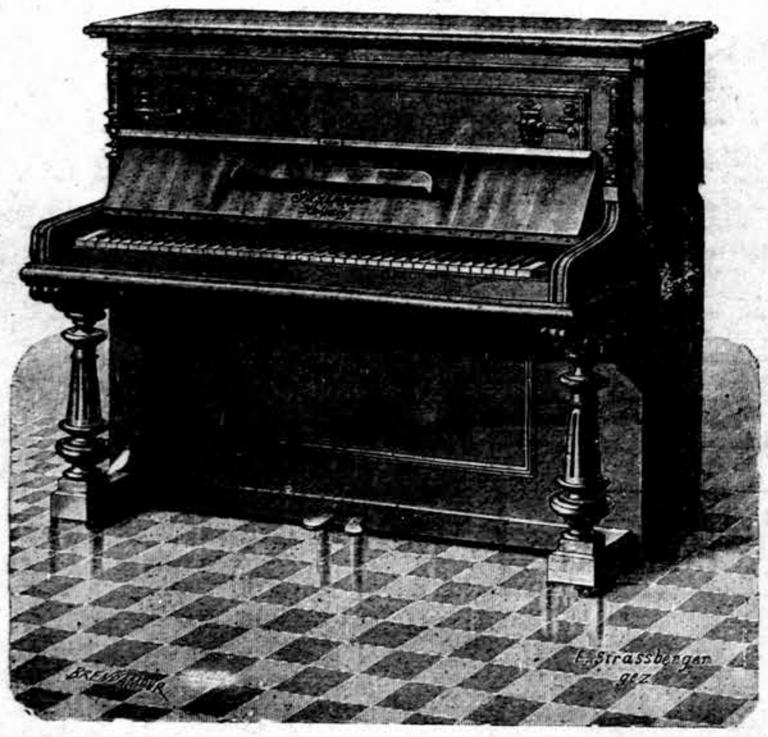

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